The New-York Times.

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VERY LATE FROM UTAH.

MORMON PREPARATIONS.

A Guerilla Warfare Determined Upon.

ECHO CANON FORTIFIED.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

IMMENSE CROPS IN UTAH.

Mormon Account of Grievances.

We have had an interview with a gentleman who has just arrived in this city from California and Salt Lake City direct having left the Mormon head-quarters on the 10th of December—a date fully one month later than previous advices. He furnishes the following narrative of his journey, with the latest intelligence from Salt Lake, from which it will be seen that preparations have been fully completed among the Mormons for a guerilla warfare against the troops. Echo Cañon, a difficult pass near the City, is held by a force of Mormon rangers, and great care has been taken to fortify it in anticipation of an assault.

Our informant started from San Francisco on the 15th November, for Salt Lake, intending to proceed thence to the States. He remained for some days in the Mormon Territory. Stopping at San Bernardino, on the way to Utah, he there had an interview with Captain HUNT and other Mormon leaders, who were crowded with business, in making preparations for the emigration of the whole Mormon population from that country to Great Salt Lake City.

The Mormons in that region were selling off their farms, mills, workshops, &c., at great sacrifices. Six months ago the same property could not have been purchased for ten times the prices now accepted. Everything they possessed was for sale, save the means of transporting them to the goal of their hopes, and the etceteras required on the journey.

The party started from San Bernardino for Little Salt Lake, by way of the Calhoun Pass. On the evening of the third day out, when camping at Kingston Springs, they discovered a party of Indians approaching in a very suspicious manner, creeping along a ledge of rocks, about a hundred and fifty yards west of the Springs. Several arrows came uncomfortably near. One poisoned arrow slightly wounded one of the mules, which in a few hours caused the animal great pain; another arrow went through the hat of one of the party. They rode all night, and reached Los Vegas the following afternoon.

After leaving Los Vegas they passed small companies of Mormons, who had been successful in selling out early. Their teams were in good order, and everything was apparently moving along to their satisfaction. When they camped at noon and night they sung their "Songs of Zion" with joyful hearts, and seemed pleased at leaving San Bernardino behind, even though they had but a short time before been counting on making that country their home. All that was learned from them touching their emigration was simply that "the Prophet" had called them home. They were well supplied with arms and ammunition for their protection on the journey, and, according to report, had abundance of both for the "defence of Zion."

In eleven days from San Bernardino the party arrived at Coal Creek Settlement, and left, the next morning, for Great Salt Lake City, passing through Parowan Fort, a small settlement on the Beaver River, Fillmore City, Lehi, Sennitt Creek, Petenete, Spanish Fork, Provo City and other small villages, arriving at the City on the 5th of December, having made the journey in twenty days. From the time they entered on the Santa Clara River, (about eighty miles from the first Mormon settlement,) they met numerous bands of the Piute Indians, who were well armed, pretty comfortably attired, and apparently on very good terms with the Mormons. They likewise passed through bands of the Utes, who were living close to the settlements. Many of the Indians spoke tolerably good English.

There is no question that the Mormons in all the settlements are fully posted on the war question, and the Indians seem quite as much interested as they are. They have rubbed up their firearms, cleaned their locks, and are particularly sparing in the use of powder and lead.

In the settlements south of Great Salt Lake City the Mormons were united, and very busy threshing their grain, which they had in great abundance from the last harvest.

On the 6th of December, the day after arriving in this City, our informant attended at the preaching in the Tabernacle, and heard several of the leading men. Allusion was made by all the speakers to their peculiar position, in being beseiged by the troops on the East, but the gist of all was, particularly, the necessity of the people being united and exercising faith. From the preaching, and from conversations with several persons, it was easy to perceive that they all had great confidence in ultimate success. There were strong exhortations to trust in the Lord, but at the same time there was no lack of effort to keep the powder dry. Nothing of importance had occurred very recently, so far as the Mormons were concerned; but the couriers were daily entering the city, with reports from the "Eastern expedition," which caused considerable excitement every day. They have regular postal communications between the camp and the city, so that the absent lords were continually cheering their families with news.

The suffering among the United States troops was, naturally enough, a subject for congratulation in the City, when friends met. The people believe in the entire destruction of the troops now at the foot of the mountains and as many more as may join them in the Spring; not by the superior human force which may be brought to oppose their entrance into the valleys; but by the exercise of "the Almighty's power." The Mormons see no possibility of the troops ever getting in, though the valleys should be besieged on every side. The narrow defiles must be passed, in which bodies of men can be awfully harrassed by guerilla parties, *and for that business they seemed ready and well-skilled. They have strongly fortified Echo Cañon*—as the troops are now in that direction: but every other entrance will be made a place of defence before the Summer. *Every able-bodied man will be under arms as soon as they have put in the Spring crops*, and they say that in the time of harvest—if the men cannot return—the women and the rising generation, together with "the fathers in Israel," will lend their aid. Many of the women are not over-delicate in frame. Many of them, natives of Europe, have been accustomed to the work of the field and factory; so that, under the actual supervision of BRIGHAM, there is little doubt that much of the harvest, if not all, will be secured.

An open fight is not counted upon, but every other means of crippling the Army will be resorted to, if once it becomes a matter of life and death. There is, however, a hope prevailing among the Mormons, that the Administration will yet call off the Army. They count somewhat on popular feeling for arresting the President in the course he has taken against them. They believe that however prejudiced the people may be against Mormonism and its peculiar institutions, Congress would not sanction extreme measures against them without their being heard in defence of the course they have taken. *The majority of the men are for war.* In fact, their leaders had great difficulty to keep some down who were restive and panting for a fight. BRIGHAM told them that "he would exercise faith that the troops should be kept away, and he wished all to do the same, instead of wishing them to advance." His orders were imperative not to shed blood, so that if another course should be adopted by the Administration towards them, the feeling of revenge should not hinder the establishment of peace. While our informant remained in the City, he heard of no dissensions.

The party left the City on the 10th of December, at 10 in the morning, crossed the Little Mountain, and camped in the snow at the foot of the Big Mountain, about twenty miles from the City. There was no grass, so that they had to depend on oats for the cattle during the first day out. The next day they crossed the Big Mountain, and went to the Weber River, where there was grass and abundance of wood for camp-fire; then traveled up the Weber five miles, and came upon a Mormon camp of rangers at the mouth of Echo-Cañon. They had a permit to go through the cañon, and concluded that if the Mormons continue the labors they have commenced there, it will be a fine "path to glory" in the Spring. The snow was deep, but by the travels of scouts and couriers back and forward, the road was passable. There were great numbers of troops in the cañon, passing and repassing. The Mormon soldiers were becoming accustomed to camp-life, and looked well and contented. The cañon, with its towering mountains on every side, (says our informant,) looked frightful.

They passed on through the mountains and valleys till they reached Fort Muddy, from which they struck off, leaving Fort Bridger to the right, as they had no disposition to be detained even on the suspicion of being enemies or in league with the enemy. On passing down along the beach, about a mile and a half above Bridger, they saw the tents of the troops and some huts in course of erection on the "bottoms." There was an abundance of wood in the vicinity, so that if the army teams do not give out, the troops are not likely to suffer inconvenience from scarcity. The weather was bitterly cold, and would be severely felt by those not in active exercise in and around the camps.

Some twenty miles below Bridger the party came back again on the main trail, where they found abundant evidences of the uncertainty of human affairs and the effect of bad calculations. The bones of the animals that had frozen to death, and some that had probably died from being overworked, were strewn along the road in great profusion. To have "numbered the dead" would have been a task.

Two or three teamsters were met, coming up from the old camp of the Army on Green River, who were anything but pleased with the campaign. They gave a most discouraging account of the situation of the troops, and, so far as hope was concerned, the future looked to them darker than the past. They reported much discontentment over the management of affairs, and thought that if any had the opportunity, and could count on a good reception at Salt Lake, a pretty extensive stampede would be the result, *Mormons were suspected of being in the camp in various capacities.* At all events, there was no question but they had many friends there who posted them on the contemplated movements and positions of the enemy at every opportunity. Some few of their old acquaintances—whom they accuse of seeking their injury by calumny and "lies out of whole cloth"—(such gentlemen as Messrs. MAGRAW, MORRELL, HURT, and particularly BRIDGER,) would do well the Mormons say, "to arrange their human affairs," for, if war begin they are likely to be called upon. They should not boast aloud in the camp, for they are "spotted."

After crossing Black's Fork the party left the main road and took a straight course across the plains for Devil's Gate, leaving the South Pass far to the left. The weather was very pleasant but cold; saw no Indians on the way. They crossed Mr. RICHARDS' bridge at the upper crossing of the Platte, a hundred and twenty miles west of Laramie. Having no business at the fort, and being well furnished with provisions, they kept on their journey, taking the lower road down the Platte, and recrossing forty miles above Laramie, which road they kept till we arrived at Florence on the 13th inst.—being 34 days from their departure from Great Salt Lake City.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF CROPS IN UTAH—THE MORMONS LIKELY TO BE WELL PROVISIONED.

The following is an extract of a private letter received in this City, dated:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857.

The crops this year in these valleys are better than have ever been known. One man raised on 1¼ acres 90 bushels of Wheat, another on 1½ acres raised 96 bushels; another raised 666 bushels of potatoes on one acre, &c., &c. Potatoes weigh from one to five pounds. ANTHONY —— raised this year about 250 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of potatoes, and cut from 40 to 50 loads excellent hay.

There has been an abundance of peaches here. We have had apples, grapes and plums, but not so plentiful as the peaches. The Chinese sugar-cane is cultivated here with success. Our nearest neighbor, Mr. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia, made a quantity of molasses, sent us some, and I can assure you it was delicious.

The weather has been very pleasant for the past few weeks in the valley, but the mountains are covered with snow.

The Army, Governor, Judges, and other officials have not yet arrived, and it is thought they will not be able to get here this Winter, as the snow is from one to two feet deep between here and their camp. The Constitution is trampled under the feet of our rulers, and their Emissaries, the other side of the mountains, are boasting that they will hang Governor YOUNG and those who speak disrespectfully of their officers. Uncle Sam has sent here, without doubt on my mind, some of the most corrupt scoundrels in his dominions.

This people have come to the conclusion to defend the rights guaranteed unto them by the Constitution, and that an armed force shall not quarter in this City.

Whatever may be said by calumniators, I defy any person to point out any act unconstitutional committed by this people from the first day they inhabited these valleys. * * *

The Indians on the southern route to California have been very troublesome to emigrants. In September they killed a party of 100 and took the spoil. The squaws are now dressed in silks and wearing costly shawls. The whites are generally the first aggressors. In this case they poisoned a spring frequented by the Indians, and you know they always avenge their wrongs.

Mormon Grievances.

ELDER RICHARDS' ARGUMENT AGAINST THE LEGALITY OF THE PRESENT MOVEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Elder S. W. RICHARDS, one of the leading spirits among the Mormons in Utah, passed through New-York, a few weeks since, on his way to England. In the *Latter-Day Saints' Millennial Star*, published at Liverpool, under date of the 9th inst., we find the following article from his pen. It sets forth, apparently by authority from head-quarters, the causes assigned by the Mormons for the present attitude of rebellion:

SIR: * * * * * * Permit me to say that, since 1849, the citizens of Utah have unceasingly sought for an intimate alliance and amalgamation with the Federal Union. They then presented their petition to Congress for admission into the Union with a State Government, which was refused; but a Territorial Organization was granted to them, which was most readily accepted. In this capacity the Legislature of that Territory has yearly enacted laws for the regulation of its citizens. Those laws, as required by the Organic act, have been yearly submitted to the President and Congress of the United States for their approval or disapproval; and not one of them, up to the present date, has been declared void or unconstitutional by that authority; neither has their disapproval of any one of them been intimated.

In the Spring of 1856, a Convention of Delegates, elected by the people, pursuant to legislative enactment, was held in Great Salt Lake City, and a State Constitution framed,—which, with a special delegation, was forwarded to Congress, with the application of more than 70,000 petitioners to be admitted into the Federal Union. This application was refused, in consequence of religious prejudices, without any legal or Constitutional objections being made. The late proclamation issued by Governor YOUNG states most emphatically that they do not now and never have claimed more than the Constitution of their common country guarantees to them. This is all that has ever been asked, could be asked, or even desired by the people of Utah. I state this from a knowledge of the facts, having been a citizen of that Territory since 1849, and a greater portion of the time a member of the Legislature, and also of the municipal body of Great Salt Lake City. Knowing, as I do, that there is not the least possible ground on which, in justice, your statement can be founded, I am led to conclude that it was made without a knowledge of existing facts, and that you will have the greatest pleasure in correcting so unwarrantable an assertion.

You say, "Overtures have been repeatedly made to induce BRIGHAM YOUNG and his immediate adherents to place themselves within the pale of the Constitution, and submit peaceably to the General laws of the Confederation." Now, my dear Sir, you and every other man of common information ought to know that they are not, and never have been *out* of "the pale of the Constitution." You ought to know that both "BRIGHAM YOUNG and his immediate adherents" are natural-born American citizens, and would have been living to this day in one or more of the Federal States of the Union, if they had not been most unjustly driven from their homes by an armed mob, to find that protection among the savages of the wilderness which was denied them where civilization and Christianity reigned. They are now where the American Government has suffered them to be driven, and looked, untouched in their feelings, upon the privations and sufferings necessarily endured while traversing the barren deserts and making a home in the parched and desolate wilderness, a thousand miles from the white man's "home of the free." If, as you say, it is "a subject of humiliating reflection to the citizens of the United States" that the "Mormons" occupy such an important position within their Territory, do let the world know that they occupy that position of necessity—that they were *driven* there by those who now deplore the consequences of their occupying that position; and let them know further that there has not been the least inducement offered to cause them so to do, but that they have, as it were, instinctively clung to the parent Government, like the infant child to its mother's breast. They have cried, from the first, for admission into the Union; they have pleaded their right to be favorably recognized by the parent Government, and have claimed its protection under "the general laws of the Confederation." But their cries, their entreaties, and their demands have been in vain. This is, indeed, the great cause of their complaint. And in the very face of these facts, which should be known by almost every school-boy, from the publicity they have had, we are told that "overtures have been repeatedly made to induce them to submit peaceably to the general laws of the Confederation." Now, Sir, I believe I am extending to you the very utmost lenity in admitting the possibility of your making such entirely unreasonable statements through ignorance.

Further, you say, "The people of the United States have at no time desired to meddle with the *faith* of any person or community: the most ample liberty of opinion, in matters spiritual and political, has been accorded to all persons." So far, you say, "is this grand axiom maintained, that every State is permitted to choose whatever character of Constitution its own subjects prefer;" and that "the Mormons might hold what opinions they choose—profess any creed which the peculiar idiosyncracy of their minds might induce them to cling to; they could organize their internal affairs after their own model but it was thought a disgraceful inconsistency that a separate Government, having not the slightest connection or communication with the General Government, should be allowed to take root." Now, Sir you may believe me when I say, there is not probably a "Mormon" living that would differ from you in this last conclusion—that it would be a disgraceful inconsistency for any people to attempt to set up a separate Government under a Constitution which extended under an Administration which secure to them all those rights and privileges which you admit belong to citizens of the American Government. And the fact that you are so well acquainted with the rights guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, and that they are all that any reasonable man could ask for, makes it the more strange that you could even allow yourself to believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG or the "Mormons" claimed more than the Constitution of the land granted to them, when you have every evidence, if you have any at all, to the contrary. The fact is, the people of Utah have been denied a State Constitution,—a right which you admit when you say that "every State is permitted to choose whatever character of Constitution its own subjects prefer." They have been denied the right of electing their own officers—a right which every State in the Union enjoys. They have been denied a State Government, for the very purpose that they should not have the power to elect their own officers— a right which constitutes the great fundamental principle of American Constitutional Liberty. They have been denied the right to regulate their own domestic institutions. They have been denied, time and again, officers of their own choice, while in their Territorial capacity, when that choice has been officially made known to the general Government, the ability and character of which were unquestionable. They have been most emphatically denied the right to exercise their religious views or to cherish their domestic religious institutions; and those views and institutions have mainly constituted the objections urged against their admission into the Union. In being denied these rights, they have been virtually disfranchised and severed from the general Government, against which their strongest protestations have constantly been urged. They have sought and urged, and most fervently desired to enjoy the common rights of American citizens; and this is all they claim. They insist upon having them, and will not be satisfied without them. If the people of Utah ever occupy a position independent of the American Government, it will be, as they now occupy their mountain home—when they are *driven* to it; and those who thus force them to extremes must alone be answerable for the consequences. A long-continued course of injustice and oppression may serve to make that a welcome day, should it ever come.

It is not necessary for BRIGHAM YOUNG to complain that "the Mormons have not been treated as American citizens, to succeed in inspiring them with an ill-regulated and abominable zeal." The people themselves know the *justice* of that complaint. They have all drank for themselves the dregs of the bitter cup, and none need that BRIGHAM YOUNG or any other should tell them that it is not sweet. It is the many, and not the few, who are too well acquainted with the history of the past—with the grievous wrongs that have been endured. And while you "wish it to be distinctly understood that the war—if war should ensue—about to be waged against Utah has no religious pretext," we wish it to be as distinctly understood that, if war takes place with the people of Utah, it is because they are denied both their political and religious rights under the American Consilution, and are driven to the extreme of self-defence, to save themselves and their religion from being destroyed from off the earth.

But, Sir, lest I should protract my communication beyond the limits it could be allowed to occupy in your widely-circulated paper, I must simply be permitted to repeat, in a more simple form, that the people of Utah have never refused to amalgamate themselves with the great Federal Union; nor, in any one instance, have they refused to acknowledge or respect any authority or power legally exercised under the Constitution. They have never required any *inducement* on the part of the Federal Government, but have exercised a degree of fidelity and loyalty thereto of which few of their sister Territories can boast. And instead of any overtures being made, many advantages and grants freely bestowed upon adjoining Territories have been unjustly withheld from Utah. They have never even been "*desirous* of establishing, independently of national law or constitutional control, a separate kingdom;" much less have they been inclined to attempt it. And whether they are permitted peaceably to remain in Utah, or whether by force of arms they are again driven from their homes, the Constitution of the American Union they will ever respect and venerate with a sacredness which the blood and lives of their fathers which were sacrificed to obtain it demand. So far as the *present* position of the people of that Territory may appear the least inconsistent with these facts, it must not be misconstrued into a rebellion against the principles of the American Constitution and Government. It is for self-preservation alone, after being denied both constitutional and religious liberty.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
S. W. RICHARDS.

No. 42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool.

Official Information from the Utah Expedition

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The dispatches received at the War Department from Colonel JOHNSTON, dated Nov. 30, confirm the previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow-storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, had been saved to supply part rations in six days of the week, and there was on hand enough bacon for one day of the same period for seven months. Also, flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Col. COOK'S command. He lost half of his horses, besides a number of mules.

Further advance toward Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals; to procure which Capt. MAGUY had been dispatched to New-Mexico, for their use early in Spring, when the army with a volunteer force, 2,000 strong, will resume its march as soon as supplied with horses and mules, and when the grass on the mountains is sufficient to sustain them.

Two volunteer companies have been mustered into the service for nine months, and it is expected that in a few days two more will be mustered in.

The troops have borne the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness. They are in fine health, although some of the regiments are still suffering from frost-bite.

Another letter from an officer of the Army, says that "The Mormons are afraid of mounted men. They are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers," and he fears that their leaders, and those who have no claim in the Valley, will run away, and require their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

Joint Meeting of Young Men's Christian Associations.

On Saturday afternoon a joint meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn was held at the John-street Methodist Church, for the purpose of agreeing upon measures to enlist young men in the work undertaken by these Societies. The President of the Brooklyn Association was called to the Chair. It was stated, on behalf of the New-York Association, that a tract, intended for circulation among young men employed in various avocations in the City, had been prepared, and that the design of this meeting was to provide for the distribution of this tract, by districting the cities of New-York and Brooklyn among members of the two Associations who might volunteer to act as distributors. It was added that 100,000 copies of the tract were already printed, and that all remaining to be done was the distribution. The members of the Brooklyn Association raised objections. They had had no previous opportunity to express their views upon the preparation of the tract; a hundred thousand copies had been printed, and no alteration of the subject-matter could now be made without destroying the entire impression; and, moreover, the tract was considered objectionable in itself, being high-flown, sophomorical, an lacking in the practical element. Certain members of the New-York Association thereupon declared tha the Brooklyn members had no right to cavil; the tract was printed, and it was for them to say whether they would assist in the work of distribution. This attack upon the Brooklyn body was repelled by members of the New-York Association, who argued that if the contemplated work was to be a joint effort of the two bodies, each had the right to express its views of the plan of operations apparently most practical. A division of the question was called for, so that, while the members present from both bodies could express approval of the object in contemplation, the question of the adoption or rejection of the tract might come up separately. This was not agreed to, and in the midst of much confusion, the tract was accepted and the action of the Committee charged with its preparation was approved; very few voting. The Brooklyn men considered themselves ill-treated, and the plan of union was virtually defeated. The districting of New-York for the colporteur service was then commenced, but was not completed; many refusing to have anything to do with the tract, on account of its unsuitable character. The tract is three pages in length, and is addressed "To one of the 150,000 Young Men." The following is a fair extract:

"Perchance from infancy you have lived among the busy scenes of the American metropolis, or but recently you may have entered its interminable whirl and confusion, from a quiet New-England fire-side, from the sunny South, from the wide blooming West, or perhaps from the old ivied world, beyond the broad Atlantic."

Accompanying the tract the Committee presented an appeal to employers, which is a very sensible and straightforward document. The Committee charged with the preparation of the document was: Messrs. EDGAR, HASTINGS and STERRY, of the New-York Association, and Messrs. LLOYD, GIDDINGS and SERRELL, of Brooklyn.

The meeting broke up in some confusion.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Steamship Ariel.

The *Europa* brings no intelligence of the steamship *Ariel*, except that she sailed on the 31st of December. She had only about thirty passengers from Bremen, and probably about a hundred altogether. No list of passengers has been received except a partial one of those who engaged passage at Bremerhaven. Their names are A. Boch, G. Wilkens, J. Helleken, M. Hoffmann, J. Hoffmann, L. Lüigens, L. Hund, F. R. Wagner, Chr. Jobsen. A Mrs. HARRIS, who engaged passage afterwards, took a sailing ship. The *Ariel* has about 400 tons of freight—200 tons being from Havre, and 200 tons from Bremen. The *Ariel* was well found in every respect, and had a new suit of sails throughout. The prevailing impression at the office of the Steamship Company is that she broke some portion of her machinery, after being a week or ten days out, and put back under sail, in which case she will not be heard from until the *North Star* arrives, which is due about the 12th of February. The *North Star* arrived out on the 7th of January. The *Europa* reports having experienced a very pleasant Winter passage.

☞ THE WEATHER during the past week was as pleasant and unseasonable as ever. People afflicted with weak lungs were not sorry; but those who enjoy good health would generally prefer the bracing cold weather at this time of the year. The air was brisk enough on Friday, but the wind blew in gusts and rained clouds of dust in the unswept side-streets up-town, interfering seriously with the vision of those who ventured out. Saturday was pleasant, barring the dust. Yesterday the sky was clouded, and at an early hour this morning, Nature appeared to be undecided whether she would smile or weep. It drizzled slightly last evening.

☞ THE NEW-YORK LIFE-SAVING BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION has issued its Annual Report for the year 1857. Its expenditures for the year have amounted to $2,235 87,—more than has been expended during any preceding year. The Society holds mortgages on property at 7 per cent. per annum for $4,500 and owns four shares of the Bank of America. Forty-one medals have been awarded during the past year to persons who have rendered valuable assistance in cases of marine disasters.

CORRECTION.—In the report in Saturday's TIMES of a stabbing affray in the Fourth Ward, the place where the difficulty occurred was stated as No. 78 Madison-street, whereas it occurred at No. 87 Madison-street.

☞ The annual Firemen's Ball comes off—and with immense *éclat*, of course, for it always does—at the Academy of Music, this evening. A few tickets are yet unsold.

POLICE.—On Saturday, thirteen cartmen and wagoners, complained of by policemen detailed at the Mayor's Office, for violation of the Ordinance which requires them to have their carts and wagons lettered, were fined $2 each.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Death of Gen. Havelock from Dysentery

Repulse of the British near Cawnpore, and Subsequent Defeat of the Rebels by Sir Colin Campbell.

Deaths of Rachel, Marshal Radetzky and the Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Successful Progress of the Leviathan's Launch.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Discount Reduction by the Banks of England, Prussia, Belgium and Turin.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool at about 2:30 on the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

No intelligence is received of the missing steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton on the 31st ult.

The *Europa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 3d instant, and the screw-steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Portland, reached the same port at 3 A. M. on the 7th.

The United States frigate *Powhatan* was at Madeira on Dec. 30.

Later advices from India report the death of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., of dysentery and anxiety. The brigade under General WYNDAAM had been repulsed by the Gwalior mutineers near Cawnpore. The rebels, however, were subsequently defeated by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, with great loss.

The financial news is important. The Banks of England, Prussia and Belgium have lowered their rates of discount, and there is generally a marked improvement in money affairs. Consols closed on the 9th inst. at 74¾.

Operations were resumed upon the *Leviathan* on the 5th inst. with success, the vessel being moved several feet. The proceedings were continued daily up to the departure of the *Europa*, the progress each day amounting to eight or ten feet. The evening before the *Europa* sailed, the ship had only sixty-four feet more to be moved.

It is understood that a bill authorizing the East India Company to raise a loan in England, will be introduced immediately upon the assembling of Parliament.

The returns of employment in the cotton mills of Manchester, show a gratifying improvement, the number of hands working full time being largely on the increase.

The *Daily News* says that Lord PALMERSTON'S forthcoming India Bill will transfer the direct management of the political affairs of India to a Cabinet Minister, who, it is understood, shall be a Peer, and in whom all patronage, with one exception, is to be vested. This member of the Cabinet is to be President of a Council of Six, to whom simply consultative functions are to be intrusted. The European portion of the Indian Army is to be greatly augmented, and all regulations regarding it are to emanate from the Horse Guards. The same journal intimates that Lord CLANRICARDE is to be the first Minister for India under the new arrangement.

Mlle. RACHEL, the great *tragédienne*, died on the 3d of January, at her estate in Cannes. Her last professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

A great increase of confidence in commercial circles in Paris is reported. Among the measures of relief a negotiation is spoken of as going on between the Bank of France and the National Discount Office, for the advance of 60,000,000 francs to the Paris merchants, on the security of goods in store.

Very little business was doing in brandies, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

Trade at Lyons had begun to revive, and a better demand had sprung up in the silk markets of the south.

Considerable sensation had been created in Paris by the publication of an article in the *Spectateur*, in which it is asserted that a secret treaty has recently been negotiated between England and Austria. Semi-official contradictions had appeared in the government journals.

The Empress EUGENIE was indisposed.

The French funds closed on the 8th at 70.10.

The ministerial organ intimates that the Government is not likely to stop the "free-labor" movement.

The *España*, of Madrid, in the course of a long article on President BUCHANAN'S Message, expresses the opinion that the Spanish Government will "continue firm in its refusal to give satisfaction to the United States in the affair of the *Eldorado*, since no insult had been committed, and that it will energetically reject the insulting proposition relative to Cuba."

Turin letters report considerable improvement in commercial and financial affairs. The Bank lowered its rate of discount from 10 to 8 ₰ cent.

After an important debate in the Piedmontese Chambers, Count CAVOUR'S motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the Priests at the late election was carried by a vote of 88 to 35.

A slight ministerial crisis had occurred. M. RATAZZI, Minister of the Interior, had resigned.

Shocks of earthquake continue to be experienced almost daily at Naples, but without any serious results.

Lisbon has been at length declared free from yellow fever. The official report of the ravages of the disease shows that between the 9th of September and the 24th of December there were 13,482 cases of fever, and 4,759 deaths.

A telegraphic dispatch reports the rather serious illness of the King of Wurtemburg.

Field-Marshal RADETZKY is dead. The event took place on the 5th of January, its immediate cause being paralysis of the lungs, after an illness of a week. The Marshal was in his 92d year.

REDSCHID PACHA, Grand Vizier of Turkey, is dead.

Accounts from Prussia affirm that, in consequence of the continued ill-health of the King, the delegated powers of the Prince of Prussia, which were originally conferred for three months, and are now on the point of expiring, will be renewed for a further period of nine months. It is added that the new Commission will give the King's brother greater freedom of action than he has hitherto exercised.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Death of General Havelock—British Reverses near Cawnpore—Defeat of the Gwalior Mutineers by Sir Colin Campbell.

A fortnight's later intelligence from India has been received, but the dates from Calcutta and Bombay are not given.

General HAVELOCK died Nov. 25, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 27th November, an engagement took place near Cawnpore between General WINDHAM'S division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retreated with the total loss of tents of three regiments, 3,000 in number, which were burnt by the enemy. The 64th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gwalior mutineers numbered more than 8,000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th December, he came up with the Gwalior mutineers, and totally defeated them, capturing 16 guns, 26 carriages, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., and the whole of their luggage. The British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the women and children, sick, &c., from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The official report of the defence of Lucknow, is published, and shows that the privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

Troop ships continued to arrive rapidly at Calcutta, and among others the celebrated American built clipper *Lightning*, had arrived out in a passage of 87 days from the Downs.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 2¼d.

BRITISH REVERSES NEAR CAWNPORE.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The intelligence now telegraphed from India has brought us, for the first time, the announcement of a reverse sustained by our troops in the open field. Hitherto, although the notorious vicissitudes of war might have induced us to calculate almost with certainty on a share of ill-luck, and although the character of the contest was such as rather to strengthen such expectations than otherwise, we have nevertheless escaped anything like defeat. At Arrah a few companies fell into an ambuscade, and suffered accordingly; at Agra the garrison, after giving battle to its besiegers, retired into the fort, but, as events afterwards proved, with all the advantages of a more decided victory; at Delhi it was long before we could venture upon the assault, but the attempt, when made, was completely successful; at Lucknow we had to win our way inch by inch, but the way was won; and in all the countless combats which have occurred since June last we have invariably been left masters of the field. An engagement, however, is now reported, in which, as far as we can judge, the mutineers have had the best of the fight. As a second engagement has utterly crushed them, and all the apprehensions which the event might suggest have been thus removed, we can speculate without anxiety on the circumstances by which the occurrence was probably attended.

This unique and unlooked-for success was achieved by the force known as the Gwalior Contingent. In order to strengthen the regular native army by subsidiary augmentations, certain native Princes of India were placed under the obligations of maintaining, at their own cost, a "contingent" of troops to a given amount. These troops were raised from the same country as our own Sepoys, and were disciplined and officered in a similar manner in all respects. Among other chieftains, SCINDIAH, the Great Mahratta Prince, provided his contingent on this mode, and Gwalior, the capital of his dominions, gave a natural denomination to the force. When the mutinies broke out the Gwalior Contingent followed the lead, like the rest of the Sepoy battalions, but circumstances prevented it from taking the field against us. At first SCINDIAH, partly by persuasion, partly by menace, and partly through the aid of his own independent levies, retained the troops under some control, and kept them from joining the insurgents at Delhi or Cawnpore. Ultimately they broke loose from his command and marched away; but their movements have been characterized throughout by remarkable indecision, and there was certainly nothing in the character of the force which could have led us to anticipate the success now announced. The strength of the body was considerable. It had probably lost some men by defection before taking the field; indeed, it was said at one time that SCINDIAH had in some degree succeeded in dispersing it; but it appears to have numbered 4,000 or 5,000 men, and was formidable from the peculiar completeness of its organization and equipment. It represented a little army in itself, had its own artillery, both for field and siege operations, its own commissariat, and all the appliances which could minister to military efficiency. While the British commands were engaged in Oude it abstained from any decisive advance, and hovered irresolutely between various points on the Jumna, without venturing to carry its aid to any of its accomplices in treason. At last, in the early part of November the troops crossed the river, and on the 15th of that month arrived within 35 miles of Cawnpore, where Gen. WINDHAM had been left in command. On hearing of their approach that officer courageously marched out to meet them; but they hesitated, wavered, and finally made an abrupt retreat, recrossing the Jumna and taking post at Calpee, a place about 50 miles from Cawnpore. In this position they were left by the reports of the last mail, and we have now to make out by conjecture and inference the circumstances which brought them back to Cawnpore again, and enabled them not only to encounter Gen. WINDHAM'S little army, but to get the better of it in the battle which ensued.

It deserves to be remarked, that though our troops were outnumbered—in the ratio probably of at least four to one—the disproportion was not great enough in itself to account for the result. In these campaigns smaller bodies of Europeans have routed larger bodies of rebels; nor would any officer have hesitated to attack a mass of mutineers three or four times his strength. The Gwalior Contingent is said on this occasion to have been 8,000 strong, and this increase of numbers over its original amount probably points to an accession of force from the junction of other bodies of revolters. The mutineers of the Dinapore Brigade had stationed themselves for some time at Banda, a town about 80 miles from Cawnpore, and within a shorter distance of Calpee, nor is it at all unlikely that this force, perhaps 1,200 or 1,500 strong, had joined the troops of Gwalior. It was also rumored that NENA SAHIB himself had been negotiating with the Contingent, as the most promising nucleus of resistance, so that the desperation of this sanguinary miscreant may possibly have influenced the unexpected determination of the revolters. They appear, at any rate, to have once more crossed the river and advanced upon Cawnpore, from which place Gen. WINDHAM again marched to encounter them. The British commander is said to have had three of the Queen's Regiments with him—the 64th, 82d and 88th. Of these the 64th was one of the battalions borne on the strength of the Bombay establishment at the commencement of the war; it had been hurried round to Calcutta after a distinguished part in the Persian Expedition, and had formed, in company with the 78th Highlanders and detachments of the 84th and Madras Fusileers, the force with which the first advance was made under NEILL and HAVELOCK for the recapture of Cawnpore and the relief of Lucknow. In the succession of battles which ensued the 64th earned a noble share of glory, and its strength, even if the entire corps was under General WINDHAM'S command, must have been seriously reduced by casualties and exhaustion. The 82d was one of the four battalions comprising the Chinese Expedition; the 88th was the first regiment dispatched from these shores after the intelligense of the outbreak; and the first, also—as it appears—to be actively engaged. It sailed in three divisions in the month of July last, and was possibly complete. Assuming that this corps and the 82d mustered together 1,400 men, and adding 400 or 500 for the 64th, we should arrive at a total of something like 2,000 Europeans; but it would not surprise us to find that the battalions were not entire, and that the British force was considerably under this amount. How or why it miscarried we shall learn when the details arrive.

...ral such reverses must make part of every ...ning.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES ABROAD.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

The death of General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK has fallen upon the British public with the suddenness of a thunderclap, and the regret expressed by all, both high and low, is such as can scarcely be surpassed by the lamentation of the nation on learning the death of NELSON in the hour of victory, or of Sir JOHN MOORE in a moment of the dishonorable retreat. General HAVELOCK, however, has died in the zenith of his fame and glory, and has bequeathed to his countrymen a name which will long be a household word in the hearts of England and India.

Major-General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., was born at Bishopwearmouth in 1795, and educated at the Charter House. About 1813, in consequence of adverse fortune, Ingress Park, his father's property in Kent, was sold to Government, and HAVELOCK was entered of the Middle Temple, and attended the lectures of CHITTY, the eminent special pleader, where his most intimate associate was the late Sir THOMAS TALFOURD, the author of "Ion." An elder brother had distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, and HENRY, yielding to the military propensities of his race, endeavored to obtain a commission. A month after Waterloo, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade, (the 95th,) where his military training was assisted by Captain (afterwards Sir) HARRY SMITH, the victor of Aliwal. HAVELOCK served for eight years in England, Scotland and Ireland, and having at length exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, embarked for India in 1823. Next year the first Burmese war broke out, and HAVELOCK was appointed Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present at the actions at Napadee, Patanagoh and Pa... At the close of the war he was associated with Captain LUMSDEN and Dr. KNOX on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the 'Golden Foot," when the treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827 he published the "History of the Ava Campaigns," and in that year he was appointed Adjutant of the military depôt formed at Chinsurah by Lord COMBERMERE.

The new Chinsurah establishment having been broken up, HAVELOCK returned to his regiment. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at the College, was appointed Adjutant of his corps by Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, after having served 23 years as a subaltern. An army was now collected for the invasion of Affghanistan, and HAVELOCK accompanied it on the staff of Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON. He went through the first Affghan campaign, was present at the storming of Ghuznee, and the occupation of Cabul, and then returned to India with Sir WILLOUGHBY COTTON. Having obtained leave to visit the presidency, he published a "Memoir of the Affghan Campaign," which was soon after printed in London. He returned to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone, as Persian interpreter.

When the eastern Ghilzies, having risen, blockaded Cabul, HAVELOCK was sent to join Sir ROBERT SALE, then marching back to India, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, at the action of Tezeen, and all the other engagements of that force till it reached Jellalabad. In the final attacks on Mahomed Akbar, in April, 1842, which obliged that chief to raise the siege, HAVELOCK commanded the right column, and defeated him before the other columns could come up. For this he was promoted to a brevet majority, and was made Companion of the Bath. He was then nominated Persian interpreter to General POLLOCK, and was present at the action of Mamoo Kell, and the second engagement at Tezeen. He then proceeded with Sir JOHN M'CASKILL's force into the Kohistan, and had an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff.

Next year he was promoted to a regiment majority, and nominated Persian interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir HUGH GOUGH. At the close of 1843 he accompanied the army to Gwalior and was engaged in the battle of Maharajpore. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet. In 1845 he proceeded with the army to meet the invasion of the Sikhs, and was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. At Moodkee he had two horses shot under him; at Sobraon a third horse was smitten down by a cannon shot, which passed through his saddle cloth. On the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Queen's troops at Bombay. The second Sikh war now broke out, and his elder brother, Col. WILLIAM HAVELOCK, was killed at Ramnuggur. His own regiment, the 53d, having been ordered into the field, he quitted his staff employment at Bombay, in order to join it, and had proceeded as far as Indore when his further progress was countermanded, and he returned to his post.

Twenty-five years of incessant and laborious service now began to tell on his constitution, and his medical advisers, in 1849, sent him to Europe for two years for the restoration of his health. He returned to Bombay in 1851, and was soon after made Brevet-Colonel, and appointed, through the kindness of Lord HARDINGE, by whose side he had fought in the three battles of the Sutlej, Quarter-master-General, and then Adjutant-General, of the Queen's troops in India. On the dispatch of the expedition to Persia, he was appointed to the second division, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, the glory of which action was, however, reserved for the naval force. On the conclusion of peace he returned to Bombay, and embarked in the *Erin* for Calcutta, in which vessel he was wrecked, in 1857, off the coast of Ceylon. Five days after he obtained a passage in the *Fire Queen*, and, on reaching Calcutta, was immediately sent up to Allahabad as Brigadier-General, to command the movable column.

His subsequent career has been so recently the subject of public admiration, that we need do no more than recapitulate the leading incidents. With the greater portion of the 64th and 78th Regiments he first attacked the mutineers at Futteypore, on the 12th of July, and, on the 15th, at Aoung, and at Pandoo Nuddee: on the 16th at Cawnpore, where he had a horse shot under him, and where the enemy lost 23 guns. Advancing from Cawnpore on the 29th, he captured Oonao and Busseerut Gunge and 19 guns. This position he was obliged to give up, but retook it on the 5th of August, inflicting great slaughter. On the 12th of August he again defeated the mutineers, and on the 16th attacked them at Bithoor. Eventually receiving reinforcements under Sir JAMES OUTRAM, he entered Lucknow on the 25th of September, and held his ground there until the garrison was finally relieved by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL on the 17th of November.

For his first exploits in the early Summer, Brigadier-General HAVELOCK was rewarded with a good-service pension of £100 a year—all, we may here remark, that the Commander-in-Chief then had it in his power to bestow. Since that time we have heard, in rapid succession, how HAVELOCK has been raised to the rank of a general officer, been honored with the ribbon of a Knight-Commander of the Bath, and rewarded with the more substantial prizes of £1,000 annual pension and the Colonelcy of the 3d Buffs; and finally, how, on the 26th of November last, the London *Gazette* announced that Her Majesty had been pleased to elevate him to the baronetcy, as Sir HENRY HAVELOCK of Lucknow. Alas! on the very day before the *Gazette* appeared, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK died of dysentery, brought on by exposure in the field and the anxieties of his trying position—one which it certainly required a charmed life and almost superhuman strength to maintain.

Sir HENRY HAVELOCK married, in 1827, HANNAH SHEPHERD, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. MARSHMAN, of Serampore, the learned and accomplished Biblical scholar, by whom he has left a family of three surviving daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom, now Sir HENRY MARSHMAN HAVELOCK, second baronet, was born in 1830. He at present holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and has been lately serving in India as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, under the gallant father whose honored name he bears, and whose loss he must so deeply deplore.

The London *Advertiser* says that Lady HAVELOCK and her daughters are now residing at Bohn, on the Rhine. They repaired thither some weeks ago, and meant to remain some time in Germany. It is a curious circumstance, that about six or seven weeks ago Lady HAVELOCK, who, up to that time, cherished the firm conviction that her husband would not only come triumphantly through the campaign, but that she and her daughters should soon meet him in England, then became the victim of a powerful presentiment, of which she was unable to rid herself, that she should hear of his death before many weeks had elapsed.

The London *Globe* says:

"We hear it questioned in some quarters whether the baronetcy intended for General HAVELOCK does not practically fall to the ground, from the fact of the death of the gallant General preceding the date of the [illegible] on the 25th of November, [illegible]

...peerage was conferred on the 26th. It may there... be an error to describe Captain HAVELOCK as Sir HENRY MARSMAN HAVELOCK, second baronet,' Lady HAVELOCK is Lady HAVELOCK by reason of Sir HENRY having been previously created a K. C. B. The grant voted by Parliament is also not yet completed, the bill authorizing it having been postponed till after the recess. Some entirely new arrangement must therefore be come to, and it is needless to say that the Government and Parliament in providing for his family, will give every consideration to the long and distinguished services of General HAVELOCK."

The Court *Circular* says:

"In no part of the empire has the sad news of the death of the gallant HAVELOCK caused more regret than at Windsor Castle; and the Queen's regret has been increased by the reflection that the hero was carried off before he could become aware of Her Majesty's generous intentions in his regard, and of the honors and rewards which a gracious Sovereign and a grateful country designed to bestow upon him, in recognition of his transcendent zeal, activity, and services. We may now state what we have more than once hinted, that it was the Queen's determination to raise him to the peerage; and we understand that on hearing of his death, Her Majesty at once expressed her intention to take his family under her especial protection. Parliament has already declared its wish to provide for the eldest son by making the pension of £1,000 a year, proposed for his father, inheritable by him; and we have reason to believe that apartments in Hampton Court Palace will, as soon as possible, be granted to Lady HAVELOCK and her daughters, together with a pension of £500 a year.

The London *Times* in the course of an eloquent tribute to the virtues of the deceased hero says:

"We all felt that HAVELOCK was no common man. His victories were not the natural result of the opposition of European troops to Hindoos, but were achieved by his own skill, courage, coolness and indomitable energy. He not only defeated the enemy, but he surmounted the difficulties of a situation which would have daunted most other men. He was in the heart of an enemy's country with a mere handful of troops; his communications were interrupted, his supplies were threatened, every day added new strength to the mutinous levies, and decimated his own band by fever and cholera. Yet not for one moment did he quail, nor did he ever submit to abstain from offensive operations. He marched as few leaders have marched before, attacked the enemy wherever they were to be found, and, at whatever odds, never attacked but to conquer.

It has been said that a people is seldom wrong in its opinions, and never in its feelings. If this be the case, and there really be some sympathetic impulse which tells a nation when deeds are great and estimable, certainly General HAVELOCK was a hero. More than any man engaged in India he fixed the attention of his countrymen at home. It is probably in conjunctures like this that a man's previous character most stands him in good stead. When a man has passed through life with blameless character, inoffensive manners, and evincing always a strong sense of duty, he has laid up for himself a treasure in the esteem of others of which, when the time comes, the interest is returned to him in full. It is possible that if India had never been in revolt, Colonel HAVELOCK might have gone to the grave with only the reputation of a meritorious officer and a good man, but when once he had an opportunity of exhibiting his greater qualities all the good-will of those who knew him added to his renown, and their descriptions of what he was went to form that ideal which his countrymen conceived of his character.

DEATH OF MARSHAL RADETZKY.

RADETZKY was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766. His predilection for military adventures was early developed, and he commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a cavalry regiment.

Austria was at war with Turkey, and Lieut. RADETZKY first distinguished himself at the siege of Belgrade.

In 1793 RADETZKY'S regiment served against the French, and in 1793, as Adjutant to General BEAULIEU, who commanded the Austrians in Italy, he met NAPOLEON, then in his 27th year, on the field of battle. At the battle of the Trebbia, RADETZKY had a horse shot under him, and, from the coolness and bravery he displayed on that occasion, he was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel.

On the 15th of August, 1799, RADETZKY led the Austrian attack in the battle of Novi. The battle terminated in the complete defeat of the French. In Baron MELAS'S dispatches the name of RADETZKY is again most honorably mentioned. The result of the campaign was that nearly the whole of upper Italy fell into the hands of the Austrians.

NAPOLEON returned from Egypt towards the end of 1799, and stood as First Consul at the head of the French Republic. NAPOLEON joined the army in Italy in person in May. On the 5th of June, 1800, the sanguinary battle of Marengo was fought. NAPOLEON'S star was again in the ascendant.

We will rapidly pass over the next ten years of RADETZSKY'S career. After the peace of Luneville, (1801—1805,) he enjoyed temporary repose. On the renewal of hostilities in 1805 we again find RADETZSKY in active service. The battle of Austerlitz led to negotiations: on the 26th of December peace was concluded at Presburg, and RADETZSKY, with the rank of Brigadier, enjoyed a few years' repose at Vienna.

Hostilities were renewed in 1809, and RADETZKY was appointed to the command of the *avant garde* of the 5th *corps d'armée*. Prussia was humiliated at Jena and Friedland, and shortly afterwards NAPOLEON dated his dispatches from the Palace of Schönbrunn. From the opening of the campaign on the Danube until the memorable battle of Aspern (21st and 22d of May) RADETZKY was scarcely a day without fighting the enemy. During this campaign he was opposed by NAPOLEON, DAVOUST, OUDINOT, MASSENA, MOLITOR, LEFEBVRE and LANNES. Vienna capitulated on the 13th of May. Then came the battle of Aspern. Six times was Aspern taken and retaken on that day, and on the night between the 21st and 22d the sentinels of the hostile armies were in sight of each other. On the 22d NAPOLEON beat a retreat. This was the first time he had been beaten in open field, and the sensation was immense throughout Germany. RADETZKY was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Field-Marshal in June, 1809. On the 4th, 5th and 6th of July following was fought the battle of Wagram. In that sanguinary contest RADETZKY commanded the cavalry.

The great battle of Leipsic (18th of October, 1813) sealed the fate of NAPOLEON in Germany. In this battle RADETZKY, who commanded the Austrian cavalry, was wounded. On the escape of NAPOLEON from Elba, RADETZKY again took the field, but he was not present at Waterloo.

In 1831 RADETZKY was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Austrian Italy.

When MASTAI FERRETTI succeeded to the Chair of St Peter as PIUS IX., and initiated his rule by liberal reforms, a thrill of nationality ran, like the electric fluid, through Italy. This was in 1846. In the following year the movement was almost brought to a crisis by the Austrians placing a garrison in Ferrara.

The sequel is well known. CHARLES ALBERT was no General, and he failed at Novara. The Piedmontese fought—as they fought at the Tchernaya—with the greatest bravery. CHARLES ALBERT and his gallant sons were everywhere in the hottest of the fight, and the old Marshal for the last time led on his Austrians. At 7 o'clock in the evening the King still lingered on the field, in hopes of retrieving the fortunes of the day. The fabourgs of Novara were taken by the Austrians at the point of the bayonet. General DURANDO seized CHARLES ALBERT by the arm, and removed him from a post of danger. "Let me die, General," said the broken-hearted monarch, "my task is done." He abdicated that night in favor of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the present King, and died shortly afterwards in a foreign land. This short and brilliant campaign, which lasted only one week, added a fresh lustre to the honors of the Marshal. The young Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, sent the Archduke WILLIAM of Austria to Milan, expressly to thank RADETZKY and present him with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

An attempt at insurrection was made at Milan in February, 1853. RADETZKY put it down with a hand of iron, and confiscated the property of those Lombards who had become Sardinian subjects. This was not only unwise but illegal.

In his 90th year RADETZKY still maintained a clear intellect. At the visit of the Emperor last year (1857) to Milan, RADETZKY, no longer able to mount his horse, tendered his resignation to his imperial master, on the plea of failing health.

In stature RADETZKY was below the middle height, with broad shoulders and a clear piercing eye; he possessed that peculiar attraction attributed to FREDERICK the Great and to NAPOLEON. Among a hundred officers, though simply dressed in a gray surtout, RADETZKY would command the attention of all. The statue in bronze at the Great Exhibition of 1851 is an excellent likeness of him in his 80th year.

RADETZKY was married in 1797 to the Countess FANNY STRASSOLDO, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Of these only one son and one daughter survive him. His son is a staff officer in the Austrian service: his daughter is married to Count WENKHEIM.

DEATH OF REDSCHID PACHA.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the death, after a short illness, of MUSTAPHA REDSCHID PACHA, Grand Vizier of the Sultan.

REDSCHID PACHA was one of the most eminent political servants of the Ottoman Empire. He was born in 1802. He was twice Ambassador to the Western Powers, and has held several times the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister for [illegible]

...have been a series of struggles to realize the Tanzimat; but it must be owned that in this he has only very imperfectly succeeded. His foreign policy has been directed above all things to the maintenance of peace. He was not in power when Prince MENSCHIKOFF visited Constantinople; but when the Russian Envoy presented to the Sultan a disgraceful convention, the sovereign appears to have felt that the time was come to make an end of the intrigues which had excluded his ablest servant from power; and REDSCHID PACHA was again called to direct the affairs of the empire. In the Spring of 1855 he again lost office, still, however, exercising an influence on the Government. REDSCHID PACHA was well versed in history, French and logic; very much attached to Europeans, and ever ready to attend to their suggestions. He was a very moral man, discountenanced the Turkish habit of keeping a harem, and was the husband of one wife, by whom he had a family. His chief fault was that he was too mild and tender-hearted, and not sufficiently energetic for the trying times in which he lived, and the reckless adventurers that ever surround the Court. He was of middle stature, had a handsome countenance, good eyes and a fine head.

The London *Times*, in an article on the death of this statesman, says:

"REDSCHID PASHA was only the type of the new generation of Turkish politicians. His colleagues have come to share his opinions on most important subjects, and his death will assuredly make no difference in the policy of the Porte. But Turkey has lost an able administrator—one who was capable of retrieving her finances and extending her commerce, and whose high position made it easy for the Cabinet to deal with the rival pretensions of European Powers. Though there are many men not unworthy to fill his place, we fear that for a time the Sultan's councils will sadly miss their weightiest mind."

DEATH OF MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

From the London Times.

Many of our readers who, till within the last two or three years, have been accustomed to regard the performance of a series of characters by Mademoiselle RACHEL as one of the regular events of the London season, will be shocked to learn that on Sunday last she departed this life at her estate in Cannes. That her illness would have any other than a fatal result few indeed ventured to hope, but, nevertheless, death whenever it comes is sudden in its aspect, especially when it brings with it a change of tastes and habits. Wholly and solely to the talent of Mademoiselle RACHEL is to be attributed that predilection for the works of the French classical school which has distinguished modern playgoers from those of a former generation. Inured to the drama of SHAKESPEARE, with its variety of character, its complicated action, and its address to the eye as well as the ear, all true Britons, prior to the year 1840, regarded the plays of CORNEILLE and RACINE merely as something alike intolerable to reader and spectator. The life infused into the Gallo-Greek heroines by the transcendent genius of Mademoiselle RACHEL shook this opinion, but still left it doubtful whether the dramatic productions of the Augustan age of LOUIS XIV had some little merit of their own, or whether all the emotions were the work of the actress, rather encumbered than assisted by her author. By her decease the connection between John Bull and these works, which in themselves are so alien to his sympathies, is brought to a close, and RACINE and CORNEILLE, after some 15 years' good service, will be consigned to their shelves, never to redescend till some new histrionic genius calls them once more from their hiding-place.

Mademoiselle RACHEL was of humble origin. Her father was a hawker, of the Hebrew persuasion, and she was born on the 24th of March, 1820, at the Swiss village of Munf while her parents were engaged on a professional tour. The family afterwards settled for some time at Lyons, where the eldest child, SARAH, pursued the vocation of a vocalist at the various *cafés*, while RACHEL (the future actress) collected money from admiring connoisseurs. In 1830 Paris became the residence of the FELIX family, and little RACHEL, rising from the merely financial department, joined with her sister as a singer at the *cafés* on the Boulevards. While thus employed, it seems she attracted the attention of M. CHORON, founder of the Royal Institution for the study of sacred music, who at once took charge of her fortunes. However, he soon discovered that she was more suited for the dramatic than the musical profession, and he accordingly placed her under the tuition of M. ST. AULAIRE. In 1836 she was admitted as a pupil at the Conservatoire.

Her first appearance in public as an actress was in April, 1837, at the Gymnase, when she played in a piece called "La Vendéenne," without making any particular sensation. It is from her performance of *Camille* at the Theatre Française, on the 24th of June, 1838, that her European reputation is to be dated, and to the end this character has remained the most celebrated in her repertory. The mere reader of the tragedy will, indeed, regard the Roman father as the principal personage in "Les Horaces," and look upon *Camille* as a comparatively minor part. But to those who have seen Mlle. RACHEL, and know how elaborate a superstructure she raised on the small foundation afforded by the poet, *Camille* is the character with which she will always seem identified, notwithstanding the superior grandeur of her *Phèdre*. A series of characters, esteemed of the highest rank by the critics and analists of the old French repertory, followed immediately upon *Camille*, and before the season of 1838 was ended she had attained a reputation rarely gained upon the modern stage. Notwithstanding the value of tradition, the classical tragedy, which during the last century was regarded as a national glory, has now but slight hold on the French mind, save when it becomes a vehicle for the display of an exceptional talent. Such a talent was found in Mademoiselle RACHEL, and the old tragedies remained on the French stage as her exclusive property. New plays were, indeed, written with the view to illustration by her genius, and perhaps the "Adrienne Le Couvreur" of M. SCRIBE was the work in which she drew the most money to the treasury of the St. James' Theatre. Nevertheless her impersonations of the old classic characters will retain the longest hold on the memory, and that wondrous combination of the highest finish with every appearance of a thorough abandonment to the passion of the moment will for years be looked upon as a marvel to which few artists could offer even a proximate comparison. The Greek heroines of the playbook seemed artificial, coutly creatures, decked out in *rococo* attire; but, animated by Mademoiselle RACHEL, they became intensely natural figures, inspired by those strongly defined emotions that are so conspicuous in the mythical personages of antique Hellas.

Although of late years her London performances were confined to the St. James' Theatre, where her engagement usually followed a series of French *vaudevilles*, her first appearance, which was in 1840, took place at Her Majesty's Theatre. However, her permanent position as a regular London "Star" began at the more western establishment.

After her last engagement in this country, which took place in the year 1855, she paid that visit to the United States which brings the record of her professional life to its close. Reports of declining health or of convalescence formed the staple of intelligence respecting Mademoiselle RACHEL since her return from the other side of the Atlantic, until conjecture was dissipated by the melancholy fact recorded at the head of this article.

The London *Star* says:

"Mlle. RACHEL leaves two millions of francs to her eldest boy. She died a stanch adherent of the Mosaic dispensation, though oft and oft rumored to have joined the prevalent form of Christianity in France. A rabbi from Toulon presided at her last hour. She is to be buried in the Hebrew Cemetery at Paris. The *Figaro* has devoted twelve columns to a kind of *omnium gatherum* of anecdotes, letters, and occurrences during her short but brilliant career; and some of these letters are odd enough. There is one in exceeding bad French from F. M. the Duc DE WELLINGTON, who can't go to her "benefice," as he has to attend Parliament, "of which he is a member." The account of her singing "La Marseillaise" is full of piquancy."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 7th inst. says:

"The remains of Mlle. RACHEL are expected this evening in Paris. The body, which is embalmed, is accompanied by her brother, RAPHAEL FELIX, her sister SARAH and the Rabbi who was called from Nice to attend her in her last moments. There is no truth in the statement of an Italian newspaper, that the deceased had conformed to the Roman Catholic faith on her deathbed. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow."

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS.

Reduction of the Bank of England's Discount to Six Per Cent.—Money Easy—Firmness in the Funds—Increase in the Bank's Bullion—Reduction in the Banks of Prussia's and Belgium's Discount—Trade in France, &c.

The London Money Market continued to grow easier, and there was still a daily influx of ...ney. [illegible]

...nces a further reduction in the rate of discount, from 8 to 6 ₱ cent, took place on the 7th inst.

The *Times* City article, dated the 7th inst., says:

"The Bank of England have reduced their rate of discount from 8 ₱ cent., at which it was fixed on the 24th of December, to 6 ₱ cent. As the measure had been regarded as certain for the past eight or ten days it produced no effect upon the Stock market. The bullion now held is believed to be between one and two millions in excess of the total in May, 1856, when the rate was reduced from 6 to 5 ₱ cent., and nearly, if not quite, equal to the amount attained in the following month, when a further reduction took place to 4½. The influx still continues, and is likely to be maintained for some time. The question, therefore, of another downward movement is likely to be entertained at an early date."

The funds were generally firm throughout the week, although some depression was caused by the unfavorable news from India. The transfer books had been reopened, and Consols closed on the 8th instant at 94¼@95 for Money, and 95¼@95½ for account.

The discount houses and the joint stock banks had reduced their allowances for money to rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Under the reduced rate there was a moderately full demand for accommodation at the Bank, but in the discount market an abundant supply was offering on lower terms.

On the Stock Exchange the average rate for loans on Government securities was about 3½ per cent.

A further reduction in the Bank rate was anticipated at an early date.

Over £700,000 in gold was known to be on the way from Australia.

The principal failures of the week are the following Glasgow firms: J. & W. WALLACE, sewed muslin manufacturers, for £250,000; MITCHELL, MILLER & OGILVIE, warehousemen, £80,000; THOS. CALLENDER & SONS, hide and leather factors; and CLAPPERTON, FINDLAY & Co., merchants, liabilities not very large. JOHN EWAN, of Dundee, manufacturer, £50,000, and R. H WHITFIELD & Co., of London, West India merchants, £45,000.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 6th inst, inclusive, shows an increase in the bullion of £1,188,232, the total amount held being £12,643,193—an increase of over five and a quarter millions in the space of five weeks. The following is the official table:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,587,925	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bull'n	12,112,925
		Silver bullion	
Total	£26,587,925	Total	£26,587,925

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Cap'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£7,765,309
Rest	3,606,095		
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of Nat onal Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7 190,661	Other Securities	25,661,068
Other Deposits	14,845,877	Notes	7,088 920
Seven-day and other bills	850,020	Gold & Sil'r Coin	530,268
Total	£41,045,563	Total	£41,045,583

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated Jan. 7, 1858.

The following is from the City article of the *Times*, dated Friday evening, Jan. 8—the latest received:

"This has been settling day in the English funds, and, after considerable fluctuations, a further advance has been established. Consols for money opened at the quotation of last evening—94⅞ to ½, whence, during the arrangement of the account, they declined to 94⅝ to ⅝. Ultimately the market was influenced by the withdrawal of the large amounts of stock temporarily placed upon it by the Bank of England and other establishments during the recent crisis, and upon a succession of purchases a rebound took place to 95 to ½, which was steadily maintained. For the 4th of February the last transactions were at 95½ to ⅝. One small failure was announced during the morning. Bank Stock left off at 218 to 220; Reduced, 94⅞ to 95¼; New Three per Cents, 95½ to ⅝; India Stock, 218 to 222; India Bonds, par to 5s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, 8s. to 12s. premium.

In the Stock Exchange to-day the rate for advances on Government securities was 3½ ₱ cent. At the Bank of England there was a moderately full demand, although in the open market the choicest paper is negotiated at between 4½ and 5 ₱ cent.

Foreign Stocks continue in fair demand, and the market shows a tendency to a further advance.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon bills upon Hamburg and Amsterdam were in demand, and the rates in both instances declined. Paris was also fractionally lower than last post.

The Corn market was dull this morning at the advance of Monday.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton market shows a recovery of ⅛d ₱ lb.

The final quotations of the French 3 ₱ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f. 80c. for money, and 70f. 10c. for the end of the month, showing a reaction of nearly ⅜ ₱ cent.

The accounts from the English manufacturing districts by this mail are more satisfactory than they have been for some time past, for although depression and distress are still prevalent to a considerable extent, the reports of improvement are on the increase.

FRANCE.

Paris (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

Commercial people in Paris appear to congratulate themselves that 1857 has closed without bringing the serious embarrassments which had been anticipated. Though business is not very flourishing, they are yet encouraged to look forward to better times by having escaped great losses. All, however, are not so sanguine. It is certain that many of the commercial bills which fell due in December were not paid, but were merely renewed, and there is still some apprehension that the month of February will not pass over as quietly as many expect. That trade has not yet resumed its former activity is shown, for instance, by the fact of the large speculations on the Bourse, in which capital is now particularly employed. Before commerce can recover from the effects of the crisis through which it has passed the real value of products must be more clearly ascertained. It is the uncertainty on that head which contributes to the present timidity, and, as long as it exists, no important speculation can be engaged in with hope of success. On the one hand, no one ventures to make extensive purchases, or contract new engagements, but contents himself with the supply necessary for his immediate wants; while, on the other, the holders of goods, the merchants and manufacturers, will not sell at a less as long as they can avoid it, but continue to exist on their capital, as they have already done. No failures to any amount may take place, but the proprietors of accumulated stores of merchandise will have to pass through a painful ordeal till prices shall have found their level. The facilities afforded by the Bank will, no doubt, enable merchants and manufacturers to struggle through the difficulty, but the difficulty does not the less exist. The position of dealers in money is more favorable. When suspicion or uncertainty attaches to credit capitalists prefer investing in Government securities, hence the great rise in the Three per Cents. yesterday and for some days previous. When credit is restored, capital returns to its more legitimate application—the purchase of the merchandise with which the bonding-stores are encumbered. Among the measures of relief a negotiation is spoken of as going on between the Directors of the Bank of France and those of the National Discount-offices, for the advance of 60,000,000f. to the Paris merchants on the security of goods in store. This advance, together with the amount of the dividends payable on the Three per cents. on the 22d of last month, and of the interest on the bonds of the various Railway Companies due and payable next month, will throw a considerable amount of money into circulation.

The London *Times*, in its city article of the 4th, says:

"According to a circular of M. ARLES DUFOUR, of Lyons, there has never been a year in which the silk manufacturers of France have shown such great and dangerous fluctuations as in 1857. At length, however, the panic has subsided, and last week a recovery took place, European silk having experienced an improvement equal to from 2 to 5 per cent., and Asiatic from 2 to 3 per cent. A general expectation is now said to be entertained that the European orders for goods, which have been kept back owing to the fear of a further decline, will come forward in January and February, and that the present rally will, at least, be maintained, manufacturers being almost without stock either of silk or goods."

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

From the London Times.

The formation has been announced of a guarantee association at Stockholm, under the auspices of the principal merchants, with the view of supporting the credit of the various houses compromised by the failures of Hamburg and elsewhere. The proposed by-laws are now before the Swedish Government, and the moment these are sanctioned the operations of the association will commence. The Directors are: M. BENEDICKS, of the firm of MICHAELSON & BENEDICKS, bankers; M. BERG, one of the members for Stockholm in the Swedish Diet; M. SCHON, of the mercantile house of SCHON & Co; Dr SIEVEKING, representative of the Hamburg billholders; and M. SCHARTAU, Director of the State Bank of Sweden. It is also stated that the Swedish Diet have authorized the Government to raise a loan of between £600,000 and £700,000, exclusively for the relief of such members of the commercial body as may be able to deposit security and give full evidence of their solvency. The loan is to be for three years, and is to be raised on any terms the Government may deem proper. Agents have accordingly left Stockholm for Hamburg with full powers. As the rate of discount in that city has fallen to 3½ per cent., the probability is that it can be concluded there without difficulty. Should this expectation not be fulfilled, the agents will doubtless visit London. The loan for Norway, subscribed through Messrs. BARING, is only £220,000, the whole of which has already been remitted.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 6th of January, says:

The Bank of Prussia yesterday further reduced its rate of discount to 5½ per cent., and for loans on security to 6½ per cent. Even before the close of the year the money dealers and speculators in stock in Berlin had made up their minds that the worst was past, and that Berlin was to escape from a visit of the panic; and, accordingly, the speculators have taken advantage of the necessary investment that then took place of the ready money just then set at liberty by the return of confidence, and have driven up all sorts of shares, particularly those that are least solidly based, to a disproportionate and dangerous height. The two reductions of the Bank rate of discount have tended to assist this feeling of rash confidence; and, although little is to be feared for the solid banking and commercial establishments of this place, it is confidently expected that there will still be many more failures among the less firmly established houses.

BELGIUM.

The Bank of Belgium have reduced their rate of discount to 4½ ₱ cent.

EGYPT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says a private letter received in Marseilles from Egypt by the last mail, gives a very discouraging description of the state of that country. The financial crisis which inflicted such injury in Europe and the United States has been felt in Alexandria. Money was excessively scarce, and 4 ₱ cent. per month was freely given for the discount of the best bills. Business was dull, and a certain description of Egyptian produce had fallen 50 ₱ cent. Still up to the 20th December, the date of the letter, no failure of any consequence had been announced. SAID PASHA, the Viceroy, had left for Upper Egypt for the purpose of levying tribute among the Fellahs.

Successful Progress in the Leviathan's Launch.

The process of launching the *Leviathan* during the week ending the 9th inst. has been eminently successful. The *Times* of the 6th says:

By the new arrangement, by which all the hydraulic machines are joined with supply pipes in groups of three, the pressure was got upon the cradles so equally that the *Leviathan*, after a rest of nearly three weeks, slipped at once for two or three inches, and in short slips of the same kind she continued to progress throughout the day. At 5 o'clock, when work was discontinued, she had made 29 slips in all—in lengths varying from 2 to 5 inches each, according as the pressure was great and the elasticity of the timber threw her off with more or less force. Her whole progress was 8 feet 3½ inches aft, and 3 feet 1 inch forward. The reason of this great difference between the progress of the stem and stern is, because the fore part of the vessel is already so much in advance as to have twisted the cradles on the ways. Yesterday, therefore, almost the whole of the pressure was applied on the aft cradle, and the difference of position between that and the forward one in a great measure removed. There seems no reason to doubt that if the tackle which hauls her towards the Thames could have been used, the result of yesterday's work would have been some 30 or 40 feet, as it is the strain applied upon the immense chains across the river which keeps her in motion for three or four feet when once the rams have started her. As it was, however, in consequence of the accident which happened the day before, when the steam barge, with all the gear for hauling in the chains was sunk by a bark, nothing could be done with the river tackle. This portion of the launching apparatus is under the charge of Captain HARRISON, who has exerted himself so indefatigably since the accident happened that the damage will be almost entirely repaired by to-day, when 80 tons strain will be ready at the stern and 120 at the bows. In addition to the admirable arrangement of joining the rams in threes, each machine is now fitted with a pressure-guage, which records the exact weight per circular inch on each ram. Each ram also, though nearly all are capable of bearing a pressure of four or five tons to the inch, has been ganged, and the escape-valve so weighted as to let out the water at a pressure of 30 cwt. to the inch. With these precautions it is next to impossible that they can now be burst. The united pressure of all the 21 rams now fixed, and working at 30 cwt. the circular inch, would amount to no less than 4,000 tons, which, as the resistance of the *Leviathan* has never yet been known to exceed 1,900 tons, is, of course, more than double they are likely ever to be wanted to exert. From a record kept yesterday of the pressure upon the rams when each slip was made it seems that the average strain required to move her was 1,300 tons. The variations above and below this standard, however, were constant, and occurred in a most unaccountable manner. Sometimes she slipped when the register barely showed 1,000 tons pressure, and then, probably, at the next movement a force of 1,700 tons was exerted before they could get her to move an inch. The fires in the braziers in the cradles were to be kept up during last night, as it is with good reason apprehended that the packings of the rams may freeze, which would, of course, occasion much delay before the work to-day could be resumed.

The *Times* of the 8th says:

"The launching operations were resumed as usual at an early hour yesterday morning, and continued without interruption till after dusk, by which time an advance of eleven feet was accomplished on the fore and aft cradles. The whole of this distance was traversed by the gigantic vessel in a series of short, grinding slips, varying in length from three to six and a half inches, and taking place at regular intervals of ten minutes or so between each. The amount of pressure exercised by all the hydraulic machines varied from about 2,000 to nearly 2,500 tons, the average, however, showing that the resistance offered by the ship was rather less than on the previous day. The river tackle was only used to a very limited extent, but it will, we believe, be brought into full operation to-day, when it is hoped to accomplish some 30 feet or so."

Up to 3 P. M. on the 8th the ship had moved 7 feet forward and 9 feet 1 inch aft. One of the bow chains then failed, and an anchor brought away the piles on the opposite shore. A schooner touched upon the ways forward, and remains till high water; but none of these accidents interfered with the operations. The ship has only 64 feet to move.

The Mormons.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

It appears to be the opinion in the United States that the Mormons are preparing for another Hegira, if we may judge from some numbers of the *Deseret News* which have lately reached us. The expedition against them has failed, indeed, this time simply because it started too late in the year, or rather was delayed too long in Kansas. In consequence of this procrastination the year had advanced too far, the snow fell, the grass failed, with the failure of the grass the mules dropped off, and as the mules dropped off the supplies dropped off. The consequence is that Colonel ALEXANDER, with 2,600 bayonets and two field batteries, is now encamped in winter quarters on [illegible] Ham's Fork, 150 miles from the Salt Lake City, waiting for the spring. Colonel JOHNSTON and Colonel COOKE, with 600 more men, have probably before now joined him. But, though the expedition has failed this time, it is obv

this formality was to commence on the 16th of November.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says:

"I am in a position fully to confirm the news I sent yesterday of an understanding between this Government and the court of Spain as to combined operations, quite irrespective of the British proceedings, in the waters of China. It would appear that France has claims of an old date to regulate with Cochin China, and that there is a determination to seize on a seaport of that peninsula for permanent occupation until the recognition of the right of missionaries, guaranteed as far back as the time of LOUIS XIV. who received ambassadors from that country and the kingdom of Siam, and made treaties which have been left in abeyance. The murder of a Spanish bishop, Monsignor DIAZ, has been taken hold of by Spain as a casus belli, and every disposable part of the garrison at Manila will be landed forthwith, in conjunction with 500 men just at sea from Toulon, on board *La Gironde* for that quarter. Vice-Admiral RIGAULT has orders to occupy Turen, the principal maritime town, and Admiral GENOUILLY has unlimited powers to war on the Cochin Chinese."

Australia.

The steamer *City of Sidney* arrived at Suez on the 27th December, with dates from Melbourne to Nov. 17, and £195,567 in gold.

Trade at Melbourne continued depressed. Flour had declined £5@£6 ₱ ton.

Bills for the construction of railroads, the estimated cost of which was £8,000,000, had passed both Houses of Parliament. The Upper House had rejected the Land Bill.

Wool, average fleece, was selling at 1s. 9d. @1s. 10½d.

The ship *Catharine Adamson* was totally wrecked inside the North Head, and 21 lives were lost. Passengers lost; Mr. LEATHES, Mr. RAMSAY Rev. JACOB JONES, and two servants; 15 of the crew lost, including second officer and Pilot HAWKES. Passengers saved: Rev. Mr. SHAW, Mr. BLAIR, Mr. WILSON, and two servants. Mr. LEATHES was the brother of Mr. LEATHES, the Secretary of the London and Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company. The Rev. JACOB JONES, a Congregational Minister, had accepted an invitation in connection with the New South Wales Home Missionary Society. He was pastor of the Independent Church at Melksham, near Bath, and for six years was a student at Spring Hill College, Birmingham.

The Australian papers bring accounts of a Chilian brigantine, the *Sarah Ann*, having been wrecked on one of the barbarous islands of the Paumotu, or dangerous Archipelago, and of all on board, fourteen souls, having been murdered by the savages.

Cape of Good Hope.

Dates from Table Bay are to the 30th of November.

The Colony continued peaceful and prosperous.

The general produce market exhibited an upward tendency, and wools had again advanced in price.

West Coast of Africa.

The dates are Cape Coast Dec. 11; Liberia 15th, and Bathurst 23d.

The Coast was healthy.

The exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Republic, at Monrovia, had passed off most satisfactorily.

London Markets.

Per Europa] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets reopened on the 5th inst. with an improved tone, and a considerable business has since been transacted in the principal articles of consumption, at firmer prices. The Bank of England yesterday reduced the minimum rate of discount to 6 ₱ cent., and MONEY is abundant. CONSOLS leave off 94¾@94¾ for money, and 95¼ for the account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¾d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. ¾d., nominal. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s 2½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s. 6d; South American, 75s. 3d.

COCOA—Dull. Of 320 bags Trinidad only a few lots very good and fine red sold from 70s @85s.

COFFEE—Inactive. Tough Cake and Flle £107 10s. Sheathing, 12d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 10d.

COCHINEAL—215 bags at auction chiefly sold at rather stiffer rates. Honduras Silver, 3s. 10d @3s. 11d. for good bold; 3s. 9d. for middling, and 3s. 4d.@3s. 6d. or ordinary. Teneriffe Black, 4s.@4s. 2d.; Silver, 3s. 9d @3s. 11d.

COFFEE—The market has opened with firmness at full prices, with an advance on all colory and good home-trade sorts. The sales comprise—940 casks, 271 barrels, 935 bags Plantation Ceylon at 58s.@63s. 6d. for fine ordinary to low middling; 64s. 6d.@67s. 6d. for middling to good middling colory, and 68s.@70s for a few lots superior; 86 cases, 26 casks Neligherry Hills at 64s.@66s.; 25 bales, 147 half bales Mocha at 82s. for clean garbled yellow; 96s. for good, and 105s. @106s. for fine long berry; 90 casks, 15 bags Jamaica were chiefly withdrawn at 57s.@65s. for fine ordinary pale to good middling; 180 bags Costa Rica damaged sold at 53s. 6d.@55s. 6d. 365 bags Rio damaged sold at 31s.@32s. 6d. for ordinary.

COTTON—In good demand. Sales for the week 3,700 bales. at ⅛d @¼d. advance. At Liverpool the sales for the week are 49,850 bales; middling Orleans, 6¾d. ₱ lb.

LEAD—Quiet; Common Pig, £22; Spanish, £21.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, and it sold at an advance of 1s.@ 2s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous week. For Foreign there was also more inquiry. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 47s. 7d. on 85,188 quarters returned. We quote White American Wheat, 46s.@48s.; Red, 42s.@45s. American Flour, 24s.@26s. ₱ barrel.

INDIGO—The quarterly sales commence on Feb. 9.

HEMP—100 tons St. Petersburg Clean partly sold at £29 10s.@£30; Outshot, £17 10s.@£28. 350 bales Manila of direct import sold at £30 for fair roping quality, and 800 bales imported (*via* Boston) from £26 @ 31 10s. for fair coarse to good roping. 100 bales SUNN sold at £15 15s.

JUTE—1,500 bales indirect import sold at rather better prices; very common, £12; low middling, £13 2s. @£13 17s. 6d.

WHALEBONE—Nothing doing.

IRON—Welsh, in fair demand; Rails and Bars, £6 @£6 10s.; Scotch Pigs, 56s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED—Arrivals this week, 14,587 quarters, of which 12,000 qrs. from the south of Russia. The market is firmer, fine Calcutta fetching 54s., and Bombay 55s. A parcel of Alexandrian from ship in this port is reported at 48s. In Russian Seed the following business has been done: A cargo of Berdianska at 51s., afloat for the Continent, and 10,000 qrs. Taganrog on the coast and for arrival at 52s., 52s. 6d., and 53s. delivered at outports. A cargo of Alexandrian Seed, arrived at Falmouth, has fetched 49s. 6d., free delivered.

RAPESEED—In Calcutta no business reported, nominal price 52s.

LINSEED CAKES—Foreign descriptions in good demand. New-York in bols. £10 10s.; Boston bags £10 @£10 5s.

MOLASSES dull. Of 744 casks at auction only a portion sold, Cuba Muscovado at 14s., St. Vincent at 15s. 6d., and Barbadoes 16s. Privately a few small lots sold at 15s. 6d. for Porto Rico, and 15s.@15s. 6d. for inferior to 16s. for good Antigua.

OILS—Fish rather firmer; 100 tons Sperm sold at £70; Headmatter £7 6s.—stock of Sperm 31st ultimo, 1,757 tons, against 1,383 in 1856, and 703 in 1855; Cod £30@£31. Linseed on the spot in good demand at 29s. 6d., and 30s. 6d.@31s. for March onwards. Rape steady; Foreign Refined 46s., and good Brown 41s.@ 42s. Cocoa Nut 40s.@42s. for Ceylon, and 42s.@44s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@39s.

SPELTER firm at £24. Stock 31st ultimo, 2,291 tons.

RUM steady, and upwards of 1,200 puncheons, chiefly Demerara, have been sold at 2s. 3d.@2s. 5d., and Leewards at 2s.

SPICES—Pepper: a parcel of 300 bags dusty Penang sold privately at 3¾d., and 229 bags Singapore Black bought in at 4½d. Pimento rather firmer; at auction 824 bags brought 2¾d. ordinary mixed, and 3d.@3¼d. for middle to good; and about 1,200 bags, part for export, at the above rate; stock 12,156 bags, against 6,968 last year, and 9,659 in 1856.

SALTPETRE—Demand more general. 3,236 bags Bengal at auction sold at 42s. 6d. for 2¼ ₱ cent.; 42s. for 4¼@4¾; 38s. for 7 to 7¾; 37s. for 8 to 8¾; 36s. 6d. for 9; 35s. 6d.@36s. for 10¼, and 34s. for 14 ₱ cent. refraction. Stock 1st inst. 6,300 tons

RICE—The low prices attracted some attention early in the week, and about 20,000 bags changed hands, in some instances at 3d. advance. At auction 4,100 bags Bengal sold at 9s.@9s. 6d. for good mid., and 8s. 9d. for mid. white; Ballam sold at 7s. 9d. @8s., prompt; 2,310 bags Madras 8s. 6d.@9s. for fair pinky; and 6,426 bags Java were bought in at 10s. 6d. @12s. Privately about 3,000 bags Bengal have been disposed of; Ballam 7s. 9d.@8s.; good white at 10s.@ 10s. 6d. Stock, 67,234 tons.

SUGAR—The market opened with a brisk demand, and a large business was done at 1s.@2s. advance; but the quantity brought forward having been large, the improvement has been scarcely maintained, and the market closes flatly. The sales of West India are 3,500 hhds., and of 32,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, about two-thirds found buyers. The public sales of Foreign have also been large. Privately, 2,000 boxes Havana on the spot sold at 30s.@ 38s. 9d. for Nos. 8 to 9; 41s.@43s. 6d. for Nos. 10 to 12; and 48s. for Nos. 14 to 15; and afloat a cargo of 2,400 boxes No. 11 at 37s. 3d.

TEA—The public sales passed off briskly, and prices have advanced. We quote Common Congou 1s. 1½d. ₱ lb.

TIN—English steady. We quote Common Blocks 108s.; Bars 109s. Foreign has advanced considerably; buyers of Straits at 108s.; Banca 110s.

TALLOW—Firm at 55s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot; 56s. 6d. for March.

TURPENTINE—In Rough we have no sales to report; nominal price 9s. Spirits steady at 33s. for English.

BAKING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 8, 1858.

COTTON—The market opened actively on Monday, with estimated sales of 15,000 bales, at an improvement of ⅛d. Tuesday's prices were strengthened by the increased value of Yarns in Manchester, and some 6,000 bales sold at a further advance of near ⅛d. On Wednesday it was discovered that the advanced price asked for Goods in Manchester had the effect of checking trade there, and, as a consequence, the market here became quiet, although firm. Yesterday, notwithstanding it was believed that the Bank would, as it did in the afternoon, reduce the rate of interest from 6 to 6 ₱ cent., there was a very inanimate demand, and the market became irregular, although closing ⅛d. dearer on the week. We quote: Middling Orleans, 6½d.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6 7-10d. Present estimated stock, 389,548 bales, including 190,000 American; against 268,822, including 169,552 American, last year. The sales of the week are 48,000 bales, including 7,600 American for export and speculation. The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales—the market closing easier.

TOBACCO—The imports for 1857 were 12,004 hhds., and the deliveries, 13,335. The stock on 31st December, 1856, was 10,689 hhds.; that on 31st December, 1857, was 9,538, comprising 1,312 Virginia Leaf, 1,461 Virginia Strips, 1,507 Kentucky Leaf, 3,677 Kentucky Strips, and 1,521 Maryland. Of present stock some 1,927 hhds. are estimated to be held by manufacturers and exporters. The business during December was generally by retail, and did not exceed 800 hhds., including 120 for export and 200 for Ireland. Thus far the opening trade of the year has not realized expectations, it being still of a limited character, and confined to the immediate wants of manufacturers. The sales of the week embrace 40 hhds. of Virginia, and 30 hhds. Western Strips We quote: Virginia Leaf 7½d.@10d. and 11d., Virginia Strips, 11d.@14d.; Kentucky Leaf 6d.@9½d. and 12d., Kentucky Strips 9½d @13d.; Maryland, 6½d.@9½d.

SUGAR—The demand in the early part of the week was very active, and an advance of 3s. ₱ cwt. was obtained; but within the last day or two there has been less doing, and the market closes without animation. In London there was a good demand for the better sorts, for which full prices are obtained; but lower descriptions were sold upon rather easier terms. Among the sales were Havana brown, 35s.@ 38s.; low to good Yellow, 40s.@43s.; fine Yellow, 46s.@47s.

BREADSTUFFS—The stocks held here on the 31st December last, which have been carefully taken and published by the Committee of the Corn Association, are estimated at:

	1857.	1856.	1855
Wheat, qrs	112,932	294,145	121,820
Barley, qrs	5,834	5,878	1,456
Malt, qrs	2,739	—	690
Oats, qrs	12,185	12,617	13 236
Beans, qrs	16,572	14,116	26 392
Peas, qrs	1,660	886	8,023
Indian Corn, qrs	34,937	341,921	115.388
Oatmeal, loads	14,132	17,617	42,554
Flour, Sacks	19,997	29,093	25,945
Flour, bbls	144,066	125,026	83,420

It will be seen that the stocks of Indian Corn and Wheat were small as compared with last year, whilst that of Barrel Flour was slightly in excess. In the early part of the week there was a brisk trade in Wheat, and a slight advance was established. Flour also was in much better demand, without improvement in price; but since Tuesday the demand has been less active, and prices have been feebly supported. At to-day's market there was a small attendance, and the advance had in the early part of the week was lost. We quote—Wheat, Red Southern, 7s.@7s. 6d.; White, 7s.@8s. 3d.; Chicago Spring, 6s. 4d.@6s. 9d. Flour, Western Canal, 24s.@25s 6d.; Ohio, 26s.@28s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 24s. 6d @25s. 6d. Indian Corn, Mixed, 33s.@33s. 6d. on the spot, 32s.6d. for forward delivery.

PROVISIONS—The stocks as taken Dec. 31 were:

	Lard, tons.	Bacon, tons.	Beef, tcs.	Pork, bbls.	Cheese, cwt.
1857	1,200	382	3 382	126	257
1856	.....	270	6,586	8,170	132
1855	150	—	4,330	1,080	760
1854	2,000	540	1,740	3,886	102

The present value of Lard (50s.@52s.) and that of Cheese (35s.@55s.) is less than at either of the dates named; that of Bacon (36s.@45s.) is less than in any year, save 1854, when it was 32s @40s. Pork (now worth 75s.@80s.) has not varied materially, although slightly dearer; while Beef (now quoted at 90s.@ 120s.) is much higher than at either of the times mentioned. Within the past week the market has been quiet except for Lard, of which some 250 tons, in lots, changed hands at 50s., and about 60 tons, in parcels, at 52s. By auction, on Tuesday, American Bacon brought 42s. 6d.@46s. for new, and 38s. 6d. for old. Cheese, 39s.@51s.

TALLOW—Has been in more demand, and holders have refused to sell, except in a small way. Prices have advanced 1s.@1s 6d. ₱ cwt.—the sales being of Petersburg, Y. C., 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d., and of Butchers' Association, 53s. 6d.@55s. In London the market has been active, with an upward tendency, the closing prices being 55s. 3d.@56s 6d. for Petersburg, Y. C.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Havre Markets.

WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, INCLUSIVE.

COTTON—Sales 5,500 bales at advancing prices. New-Orleans Tres-Ordinaire, 96f.: Stock, 76,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet: tendency generally downward. ASHES lower; Pots, 46f; Pearls, 48f. COFFEE active, and better supported. OILS quiet. PROVISIONS unhanged. RICE quiet; Carolina at 29.50f.@32 50f. SUGAR opened firmer, but closed nominal. TALLOW and LARD inactive. WHALEBONE neglected.

Latest.

[FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL BY TELEGRAPH.]

The steamship *North Star*, from New-York Dec. 26th, arrived at Southampton last night at 12 o'clock.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9—2 P. M.

Consols closed steady at 94¾@94¾ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for account.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is a trifle easier, and the extreme prices of yesterday are resisted by purchasers. The estimated sales to-day foot up 4,000.

BREADSTUFFS are very quiet, and the transactions exhibit no quotable change since yesterday.

PROVISIONS are wholly unchanged.

A Woman Killed by her Husband in St. Louis.

A most terrible tragedy, says the *Republican*, of the 20th, was enacted night before last in a house on Rosatti-street, occupied by several families, at some time before 12 o'clock. This morning, MARY BUCHLEIN, wife of JOHN BUCHLEIN, was found dead on the floor, her head and body covered with gore, and pools of blood in every part of the room. BUCHLEIN was lying in bed asleep, the sheets and his own clothing soaked in the life current of his wife's veins. A young man named HIERT, who boarded there, and who had quietly looked on while the unnatural husband was doing his infamous work, if, indeed, he himself did not assist in it, was calmly taking his rest on the floor at no great distance from the body of the murdered woman. The following evidence was given at the Coroner's inquest:

Henry Buchlein, sworn, says: I live up stairs in the same house where deceased lived; yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, saw some people standing in the yard: me and my wife went down and looked through the window, and saw the husband of deceased have her by the hair and dragged her to the stove; then he locked the door and went off; about ten o'clock at night John Buchlein came up stairs and knocked at my door and asked for a light, which I gave him; then he went down with the light, and came up in ten or fifteen minutes afterwards, and told me that his wife was dead; I went down and looked in the door and saw her lying on the floor; did not go into the room until morning; when I went into the room, this morning, Buchlein and the boarder referred to were asleep; Buchlein was lying upon the bed and the other man on the floor; the husband of deceased is my brother; they moved into the room they occupied Monday week; my brother was a basket maker; he was married to his wife in Germany about a year before they came to this country, and they have been here three or four years; they have had four children, all dead now; when I looked through the window, I saw that deceased had blood upon her head: she was alive at that time; the door was locked upon the inside; at the time he was dragging her by the hair, and there were a good many people outside; Hiert was in the room at the same time; I did not see Hiert do anything to deceased; I did not see him try to prevent her husband from abusing her; he stood and looked very quietly at it; when I was on the porch, I heard deceased hallooing and crying; my brother was sober last night at seven o'clock, but he was in the habit of drinking when he had the liquor; Hiert is a laboring man.

The woman was about twenty-seven years of age, and was said to have been very handsome. BUCHLEIN is a year older.

POST-OFFICE FRAUDS—WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS.—The *Union* says: "We are requested by the Post-Office Department to state that complaint has been made by the British Post-Office that large numbers of newspapers containing writing, but treated as ordinary newspapers, are discovered in the mails received from the United States; and a request is made that the officers of the United States Post-Office may may be instructed to examine, as far as possible, all newspapers addressed to Great Britain passing through their hands, with the view of detecting and preventing frauds of this nature. The attention of Postmasters throughout the country is therefore directed to the necessity of enforcing the laws and regulations of the department upon that subject, particularly the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1851. The British Post-Office has been requested to return to this country all newspapers, &c. (illegally forwarded from the United States at printed rates,) with the view to prosecute the senders for the penalty of *five dollars* for each offance, prescribed by the act of 3d March, 1825."

The Toronto *Colonist*, In a statistical article on **the grain crops of Canada West, states that the surplus Wheat on hand is not less than 8,000,000 of bushels and that no facilities exist, unless they are afforded by the Grand Trunk Railroad for the exportation of this produce.**

Foreign Counts and Native Nimnies.

You ladies of the verdant class,
Soft, sentimental souls,
Beware of Foreign snobs, who pass
For noble exiled Poles.
Oh! dote not on their raven hair,
The lean and hungry maws,
Their bushy chins, their tragic air,
And sallow lantern jaws.

Trust not the rank imposter's tale.
No patriot was he,
Whose luckless fate it was to fall
In some conspiracy—
Your Count, who bears upon his head
That rich luxuriant mop,
The mill of penance soon will tread
And sport the County crop.

The heart beneath that seedy vest,
But not beneath a shirt,
With sordid feelings is possessed,
Well matched with outer dirt.
He wants your money, not your hand,
In seeking you for wife.
He rather, durst he, would demand
Your money, or your life.

Count, indeed!—count your spoons when he
Has been to make a call
And very fortunate you'll be
If you shall find them all.
But better were it with your plate
The fellow should depart,
Than in his power get your estate,
By stealing, first, your heart.

You ladies of a certain age,
Especially take heed,
And don't in wedlock's bonds engage
With Counts of foreign breed.
The only object in the view
Of all those rogues is pelf,
Rather than let them marry you,
Remain upon the shelf.—*Punch.*

Political Speculation—Prophecies of the Future of Slavery.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

Mr. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., in his speech on the President's Message, discussed a topic to which the Slave Power, were it not blinded and maddened by its lust for universal dominion, would open wide its eyes. It was based on a proposed resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of our Government acquiring some portion of Central or South America, for the ultimate colonization therein of the emancipated slaves of the United States.

In its foray upon Nicaragua, Cuba, and other tropical regions, through the military expeditions of WALKER, LOPEZ and other fillibustering agencies, the South is not aware that it is initiating measures for the acquisition of Territories where, in years not very remote, the emancipated negroes of this country will seek shelter from their oppressors. This has been my profound conviction for years, and it is the fountain of a long-cherished hope for the peaceful abolition of American Slavery, and the social and civil elevation, in regions congenial to their constitutions, habits and tastes, of the colored population of this Republic.

A mind having the slightest proclivity for tracing current events to ultimate results cannot but be stimulated by this protracted Slavery agitation to ask, "*Where will all this end?*" To me the answer to this inquiry seems plain.

Let the Republican sentiment of the country elect a President in 1860—as it surely can, *if it only will*—and the larger share of this controversy is at once transferred from the North to the South. The issue there, in its earlier stages, will not be the Extension or Non-Extension of Slavery, but rather the submission or non-submission of the Slaveholding States to the National Administration in Republican hands. On that question the South will divide. The agitation that will follow, and to which the Nullification conflict of other days will afford only a faint parallel, will draw into its "maddening circles" other questions in which the subject of Slavery will become naturally involved; and ere the four years of our first Republican Administration shall have expired, the South will find itself embarked on a raging sea of discussion, concerning not only the policy of extending Slavery to new Territories, but the expediency of its existence within its own limits. This inquiry once started, and the contest will never rest till the institution is overthrown in all the now Slaveholding States.

During the years that will transpire ere this great purpose is attained, the South will be convulsed and divided on the kindred topics of acquiring new Territory in the Tropics, and of separating itself from the North, and uniting its destiny with these new acquisitions, in ONE GRAND SLAVEHOLDING CONFEDERACY—the Ultima Thule of Southern hopes and aspirations!

The forerunning shadows of coming events clearly indicate the approach of the time when bands of American citizens, or the Republic itself, will have absolute or *quasi* possession of territory in the Tropics; *absolute*, with absorption into the Union; or *quasi*, as the Anglo Saxons of the North held Texas for many years ere its annexation to us in 1845. And, however severely during these years of fierce agitation, the North may, within the limits of the Constitution, press upon the South, *no dissolution of the Union will result*, because the conservative element of the country, operating far more potently southward than northward, will prevent it.

At some auspicious turn in this majestic movement, Missouri, or some other slaveholding State, consulting her interests, will provide for the gradual emancipation of her slaves. The chain of slaveholding unity once broken, it can never be regained. The prestige of Southern domination once destroyed, like the first defeat of NAPOLEON, all the future is one series of disasters, culminating in irretrievable overthrow. Other States will then prepare to follow in the wake of the Commonwealth—immortal in the annals of the American Union—which shall have had the wisdom and the courage to lead the way in this occidental exodus.

Then the cry will go up from all the land of Egypt, "let us *spoil* the Hebrews." And he who lives to see that day, will witness a grand assault by the South upon the treasury of the Union, upon its public domain, its pledged credit, as compensation for emancipation. A half century of declamation and gasconade about Southern chivalry and daring, the Abrahamic qualities of Slavery and the dissolution of the Union, will whine down into petty squabbles, among needy, seedy and greedy patriarchs, before boards of appraisers, about the *pro rata* value of Scipio, Sambo, Cato, and the rest and residue of their biped assets.

While these property interests are being settled—yea, ere they are reached, and making part of the premises on which they are to be adjusted—grave problems concerning the ultimate disposal of teeming millions of emancipated negroes will demand solution.

The freed negroes could not live in peace, and in the enjoyment of social and civil rights, among those who had so long been accustomed to fasten the yoke upon their necks. There would be a separation of the races. Both parties would desire it. Of course, I speak generally. The numerous individual, and the occasional local, exceptions, would but establish the rule.

Where would be the resting place, the land of promise of these exiles from the hemp, tobacco and cotton fields, the rice swamps and the sugar groves of the Southern States? The natural dwelling place of the negro is the tropics. As

"Fires ascending seek the sun,
Rivers to the Ocean run,
Both speed them to their source."

So the African to the latest generation finds his genial home under the glowing sun, amid the luxuriant vegetation of the middle latitudes of the globe. The forefathers of the Afrlco-Americans were stolen from the land of the palm and orange, the flamingo and the camel. They cannot be returned thither by the repentant sons of their spoilers. Liberia is too remote from our shores and lies wholly out of the track and drift of American trade and enterprise. It is worthy of sustentation as a bright oasis whence Commerce, Civilization and Christianity may radiate along a dark and bloody shore; but it can never become the refuge of the freed men of this Continent. The West Indies, Southern Mexico, and Central America, will yet be possessed by the enfranchised children of a people which for dreary centuries have been the victims of the cruel rapacity and heartless gibes of a grasping, haughty race.

Slavery once abolished—and he is a simpleton who does not believe that it is destined to "die the death" of all institutions, having in their nature the germinating seeds of dissolution—and the emancipated slaves, partly by the law of isothermal attraction, partly by the magnetism of elective affinity, partly by the aid of voluntary associations, but chiefly through the assistance of the State and Federal Governments, would gradually, and by installments, settle down into the lower latitudes of this continent, where the Toussaint L'Ouvertures and the Frederick Douglasses of that day will organize communities and Governments of their own choice, carrying out the principle of "Popular Sovereignty" somewhat according to the theory of the Kansas-Nebraska act, though on the field and by a people not contemplated, perhaps, by the distinguished author of that measure.

But what will become of the Southern States then? for, abandoned by the negroes, a more helpless people could not be found on the Earth's broad face. Enterprising adventurers from the North—Puritans of the school of THAYER, and Hoosiers of the type of LANE—hardy emigrants from the land of LUTHER, of TELL and of LA FAYETTE, would go thither, and uniting with the better part of "the poor whites of the South," and such relics of the "chivalry" as two centuries of pride, luxury, licentiousness and sloth shall spare, they would buy up their decayed plantations, take possession of their mouldering towns and solitary waterfalls and deserted harbors, and by a nice application of capital, skill and labor, renovate the whole Southern portion of the Union, making it the future glory of the country.

Hasten, then, O Freebooter WALKER! and give practical force to the Ostend Manifesto by conquering tropical climes. They are wanted for the free Negroes, present and prospective, of this Continent. You and your followers, in and out of Congress, are the theoretic disciples and the actual agents of a "manifest destiny," which you neither understand nor can control.

The "gray-eyed" buccanier of Nicaragua vainly imagines that he is conquering territory on which to plant the crime and curses of Slavery; while in fact he is only preparing a land of refuge for emancipated slaves. "Nevertheless," (as saith the prophet,) "he meaneth not so, neither does his heart think so."

Southern Sentiment Concerning the Balance of Power.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

If we search out the primary motives that prompt both sections of the Union in their desire for a multiplication of States, and consequently, in the efforts of each to expand its area, the discovery is by no means calculated to inspire us with new hope for the continuance of the confederacy. It discloses the mortifying fact, that instead of relying with a sense of security upon the good faith of the North in observing the Constitution, the South is driven, by impending danger, to seek safety in strength—to cast about her for some other security, lest those guaranties of her rights which the Government gives her may, sooner or later, prove inadequate to protect her. It also shows that the danger is not imaginary, and for the reason that the North betrays its disposition to triumph over the South by superior numbers, regardless of the rights of the States and of the Constitution as it was and as it is. *That* section is anxious to add Free States, for the purpose of making a more effective war upon Slavery. *This* is anxious to add Slave States, in order that it may be enabled to resist the assaults upon its institutions. In this antagonism—we will not say of interests, for the North as well as the South is profited politically and pecuniarily by the existence of Slavery; but in *this antagonism of prejudices, this war of feeling, this organized and rancorous opposition of efforts and conflict of motives between the two sections*, we say, there is something that carries no hope to the patriot's heart. It is too palpable that the spirit of brotherhood, the community of sentiment, the harmony of sympathy and of thought that gave vitality to the Union, are all sadly lessened by the prejudices of the North against the South. When the confederacy was formed, the old thirteen States, like a band of brothers, were true, each to the other and to all. There was a sincere sympathy between them—a sense of common interests and a common cause, the same hopes and the same fears. The advancement of Virginia was looked upon with pride and pleasure by Massachusetts. And if Pennsylvania or Vermont prospered, South Carolina felt that she too had reason to rejoice. But it is not so now. The North villifies, insults, and encroaches upon the South. Envy and hatred rankle in the hearts of the enemies of the Slave States. And although the Union still stands, the spirit within it is not as it was; although the once happy household is still under the same old parental roof, hard feelings exist and harsh words are heard, where all used to be harmony and peace; although the soldiers are still marching under the flag of '76, there are murmurs of mutiny in the ranks, and discontent is turbulent in the camp. Abolitionism is the serpent that has stolen into the garden.

A conformity to the Constitution, on the part of both the North and South, is the only means of perpetuating the Union. If its equilibrium is to be maintained only as long as the physical strength of the South is enabled to resist the attacks of the North, then, indeed, has all the glory of the past departed, and is the future frowning upon the sad fate of the most prosperous and promising Republic the world has ever seen. It may be, however, that like the English at Lucknow, if we can hold out for a brief season, relief may come to us. The Northern mind may undergo a change. The Northern Democrats may go on "conquering and to conquer," until Abolitionism is borne down and the votaries of law and order and the Union are everywhere in the ascendant. But there are other and stronger reasons that the South should *be in favor of the extension of her institutions, and the expansion of our territory towards the tropics. If it does not serve as a preventive of disunion to multiply the Slave States, it will surely enable us to meet that emergency—should it ever be forced upon us—with the confidence of establishing a new Republic, equal in area and strength to most, and perhaps any of the great powers of the world. The Free States are increasing in numbers more rapidly* than the Slave States. And if all the Northern people were disposed towards the South and her institutions as the Abolitionists are, he day of disunion would have long ago been at hand; but we have a host of fearless defenders and friends in the gallant Democracy of the North. And while they hold the enemy in check, we may be enabled to maintain our rights and the Union too. But the time may come when the Free States will so outnumber the Slave States, and when the enemies of the South will so far exceed in strength the friends of the South, that a disruption of the Confederacy will be indispensable to the security of Negro Slavery and Constitutional liberty. There are but two modes, we think, of postponing so lamentable an event. They are simply these: *The Black Republican Party must recede before the advancing columns of Democracy in the North, or new Territory and new States must be added to the Union at the South.* Such are, in our estimation, the only means of *deferring* a dissolution of the Union. There is but one way of averting it altogether, and that is by conforming to the Constitution. The North and South are now playing at a game of chance. They trying to add Free States—we endeavoring to introduce Slave States. Sooner or later, one or the other must win. If the South, the Constitution will be sustained. If the North, the South must either be sacrificed or she must secede from the Union. Meantime, as the game goes on, let us contend for the Constitution and rely upon it for safety. But, for the sake of the South, in the Union or out of it, *let us hope for more Slave States.*

Misgivings About Extension of Slavery—Interesting Suggestions.

From the Mobile Mercury.

The *Register*, of yesterday, contains a communication signed "Southron," in which the writer makes an attempt to show that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER is not entitled to the sympathy of the Southern people, but is, in fact, "the very worst enemy to the South." He arrives at such conclusions, from the strange and singular notions he seems to have conceived concerning the true interests of the Southern people. He asserts Slavery to be a blessing, and then endeavors to cissuade our people from extending that blessing *by an appeal to their most sordid and selfish feelings.* He argues against the extension of Slavery, because that extension would bring other sections of the continent into "antagonism and competition, which would render investment here of so little value, that our planters would abandon the business and escape from the poverty of their pursuits." According, then, to this writer, the true policy of the people of the South is to become *abolitionists*, so far as any other country is concerned, *with the hope of monopolizing the vast benefits which result from slave labor.*

If this argument be worth anything, it would be better for the *interests* of the Southern States that no more territory should be opened up to the owners of slaves—that the institution should, for its own benefit, be cribbed and confined to its present limits—and that this great blessing, of which we so much boast, *should be denied to every other people.*

The people of the South can never have instilled into them any such false notions of their own interests. They desire that "Central America should be Americanized" *by slaveholders—men who sympathize with us in our feelings and our institutions*, and so sympathizing with us, would be prepared, when that country should be redeemed from wilderness and waste, *to enter into commercial relations with us upon better terms than with any other people.*

If there is no benefit to accrue to the Southern States by Americanizing Nicaragua as a Slave Territory—if a Slave power there would be of no use to us, but on the contrary, the "most dangerous foe to Southern Slavery which could be established on the face of the earth," why then, we had better join hand and heart at once with the Abolitionists of the North, *to prevent its extension into any other Territory.* The North is opposed to Slavery being established in Central America, England is opposed to it also, and yet this writer tells us that the policy of Gen. WALKER is the "policy of England," and he is "helping her!" What a wonderful conclusion to arrive at! We believe with "Southron," that Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is a "vast blessing," and we would not only like to see it introduced into all countries where it is needed, but *would like also to see every man in possession of as many slaves as would preserve him from the necessity of hard labor and menial service.*

The slave labor of the South has nothing to fear from competition in Nicaragua. The products of slave labor there would *doubtless be essentially different from the products of the cotton States.* And if not, the Southern people have the genius to direct it into other channels of profit. Away, then, with any such narrow and confined policy as "Southron" asserts to be the interest of the South, and if African Slavery is a blessing, as we sincerely believe it to be, *let us extend it to all people who require it.*

There are many other reasons why the policy of General WALKER is the policy of the South, some of which we have incidentally noticed on former occasions, and which we have not time to go into now.

A meeting of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota was held, at St. Paul a few days since. Out of the eighteen chartered Lodges in the jurisdiction seventeen were represented. Six new Lodges were chartered.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Police Commissioners.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police was held on Saturday at 3 P. M. at their office, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The proceedings were unusually brief. All the members of the Board were present. Mayor TIEMANN was not in attendance at the commencement of the session, but entered subsequently and took his seat. Among the spectators, of whom there is always a crowd, were Mr. Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, Governor of the Almshouse.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr BOWEN presented the evidence in the case of David E. Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, charged with absence at roll call. He recommended suspension of Carpenter's payment for one day, which was carried.

Daniel D. Underhill, found guilty of absence from his post, was, on motion of Mr. BOWEN, deprived of his pay for three days.

The complaint against Lawrence Kirby and Thos. Cheney, charged with an assault on a citizen in one of the stevedore riots, was dismissed.

Daniel Harrington, a patrolman, was fined in five days' pay for interfering with officer Ryan in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. STRANAHAN reported the evidence in the case of Francis I. Kenbaugh, and moved the dismissal of the complaint. Carried.

He also reported the evidence against officers Fortune, Fox and McIntyre, and moved that the complaint be dismissed. Carried also.

Mr. BOWEN presented the charge of Captain Cameron against Alexander McGaskell, a special patrolman of the Seventh Ward, who was accused of intoxication, and moved that McGaskell, be dismissed. Carried.

Mayor TIEMANN presented a series of charges against an officer named Otter, which were referred.

Mayor POWELL presented a complaint against the Deputy-Superintendent of Brooklyn, which was also referred.

He then presented an application from a number of respectable residents of Fort Hamilton, for the appointment of special patrolmen to that locality, there being no police beat within which it is included. The application was referred.

General NYE acknowledged the reception of a communication from a person who claims to have invented a shirt or vest which is bullet and knife proof, and, believing that it would be very serviceable to the police, asks leave to exhibit it to the Board.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Chairman put on the shirt, and that he be made the butt of the experiment.

The Chairman supposed he was the only member of the Board deserving of that honor.

Mayor TIEMANN expressed his hope that the test would not go round the Board.

Mayor POWELL moved that the inventor have leave to exhibit the garment.

The Chairman said a formal vote was not necessary. He might exhibit the vest any time.

Mr. BOWEN said he had in his hand the bill for the funeral expenses of Policeman Anderson, said to have been killed by Cangemi.

Mr. PERIT asked whether the Corporation had refused to pay it.

Mr. BOWEN made no intelligible answer,—whereupon,

Mr. PERIT moved that the Board go into a secret session. Carried.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, with one week's later news from Europe, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamship *Ariel*, which left Southampton for New-York on the 31st ult.

The news received by the *Europa* is important in many respects. We have to record the deaths of four eminent persons. On the 25th of November, Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, K. C. B., died at Lucknow, from dysentery, brought on by exposure and anxiety. His loss will be severely felt, for it was by his energy and ability that the British dominion in North-Western India was saved from utter ruin. He, preëminently, was the hero of this Indian war, and, as such, whatever may be done hereafter, his name will go down to posterity. The other deaths that we have to announce are those of Mlle. RACHEL, whose genius requires no eulogy; Field-Marshal RADETZKY, the Austrian hero of a hundred fights, who died in 98th year; and REDSCHID PACHA, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, through whose persevering and enlightened ability many important reforms have been inaugurated in the Ottoman empire.

The intelligence from India, which is two weeks later, is contained in a brief telegram. A battle was fought near Cawnpore on the 27th of November between Gen. WYNDHAM'S division and some 8,000 of the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British were compelled to retreat. One regiment, it is said, was thoroughly cut up. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL hastened to the rescue, without loss of time, and in the second engagement the rebels were defeated with great loss. All the women, children and wounded from Lucknow had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The financial news by the *Europa* is important. The Bank of England, as was anticipated, had reduced their rate of discount to six per cent.; and reductions have been also made by the Banks of Prussia, Belgium and Turin. In London, the money market was steady, and the funds continued firm. An unparalleled increase in the Bank of England's bullion is recorded. Trade and commercial confidence were fast reviving in the manufacturing districts of both Great Britain and France. Throughout the week, ending the 9th inst., the process of launching the *Leviathan* had been successfully continued, and the day the *Europa* left, the huge steamship was within sixty-four feet of water sufficiently deep to float her.

We receive some interesting information with respect to the China war, by this mail. It is now said that the French troops at Hong Kong have been ordered not to act in concert with the English in their meditated attack upon Canton. The former are to make a demonstration against Cochin China, in which Spain will take part, for the recent persecution and murder of missionaries in that empire.

The steamship *Ariel* is now in the 25th day of her passage, and fears are entertained for her safety. Many, however, hope reasonably that her detention is caused by some accident to her machinery, which may have happened when she was a week or ten days out, and caused her to put back under sail. If this be so, we shall not be assured of it until the arrival of the *North Star*, due about the 12th February. Only a partial list of the passengers by the *Ariel*,—she carried about 100, of whom 30 embarked at Bremen,—has been received, and these engaged passage at Bremerhaven.

Very late and important news from Utah has reached us by private advices. Our dates from Great Salt Lake City are to Dec. 10, one month later than previous advices. The Mormons had completed their preparations for resistance to the troops; not intending to risk an open fight, but purposing to undertake a guerilla warfare. Former intimations of this plan of operations are fully confirmed. Echo Cañon, a difficult pass near the City, had been strongly fortified, and was occupied on the 7th of December by a strong body of Mormon rangers. A permit from head-quarters was required before parties leaving the city were permitted to pass. The yield of the crops in Utah has been enormous, so that the Mormons will be well-provisioned. A number of Mormons are known to be in the camp of the army, and accurate information of the movements of the troops was daily received at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are somewhat troubled by restless spirits who insist upon immediate measures of open hostility, but are held in check by BRIGHAM until the proper opportunity offers. We publish a remarkable communication from Elder RICHARDS, one of the leading men among the Mormons, who recently left this City on a mission to England, and, since his arrival there, has set forth the Mormon argument in justification of the present resistance to the Government.

The Assembly on Saturday, after a protracted and very excited session, adjourned without effecting an organization. The Senate was not in session.

The recent tornado in New-Orleans does not appear to have been so generally destructive as the telegrams gave reason to suppose. The accounts received by mail yesterday show that the storm was of very brief duration, and that a number of ships broke from their moorings and received considerable damage. None, however, were destroyed. Some houses in the city were injured, and three lives were lost. There was no such general destruction of property as the operators reported, so far as the city was concerned. The heaviest damage appears to have occurred on Lake Ponchartrain, and it is feared that serious disasters have occurred in the Gulf, whence the tornado came. Its force was soon expended in New-Orleans.

A fire occurred in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night, which totally destroyed a large five-story building owned by WILLIS THRALL, and occupied by several manufacturers. The loss is estimated at about $100,000, and a large number of persons are thrown out of employment.

LUCY STONE'S property at Orange, N. J., was seized upon and sold at constable's sale on Saturday, to satisfy a claim for unpaid taxes. LUCY informed the Constable that he would have the same job to do next year.

The special committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to make inquiry and report in relation to alleged frauds in the office of the Comptroller, held a meeting on Saturday, at which the Comptroller was present and testified. He said that he was aware that several errors existed in his office; that J. B. SMITH had "not acted up to his trust," but that the progress that had been made in examining the books was not such as would enable him to state particulars correctly before Friday next; consequently the investigation was adjourned to that time.

The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday, but, as is now usual in their public meetings, transacted very little business of importance. The Board in secret session passed a resolution directing the Clerk not to make any of their proceedings public at present.

A joint meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New-York and Brooklyn, was held on Saturday at the John-st. Methodist Church, for the purpose of devising measures to bring young men under Christian influences. A tract, of which 100,000 were already in print when the meeting was held, was prepared for circulation among young men. A miff between the two Associations prevented a harmonious union, and so, little was accomplished.

There were 423 deaths in the City last week, the City Inspector's Report informs us—two less than during the week preceding. The greatest mortality was occasioned by consumption, which carried off 48 persons. There were 17 deaths from small-pox, and five by violent causes. During the corresponding week of 1857 there were 473 deaths in the City.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions terminated on Saturday. The Grand Jury were discharged with the thanks of the Court for the great amount of business which they had transacted. The number of cases tried during the term has largely exceeded the experience of any officer connected with the Court of General Sessions for many years past. The sentences passed on Saturday, by Judge RUSSELL—Recorder BARNARD and Mayor TIEMANN being present—were moderate in their character, none of them exceeding four years and nine months for the highest offences. The rioters on election day escaped with only thirty days in the City Prison.

In the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday, two Germans named FRANCIS MILLER and ANDREW SCHIRGER were arraigned, charged with making sausages out of dog's meat. We mentioned their arrest a few days ago. The case was sent to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A little after 3 o'clock Saturday morning an unknown man was found lying dead at the corner of Third-street and First-avenue under circumstances which led at first to the supposition that he had come to his death by violence. An investigation has been commenced by the Coroner at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, and from the evidence thus far adduced, it is believed that the deceased was killed by falling, while intoxicated, against an iron railing. His name was LOUIS RUTT, a cigar maker, living in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue. His wife, it appears, left him several months ago on account of his habitual intemperance.

John McDade, a grocer, was arrested yesterday morning charged with setting fire to his store, No. 67 James-street. He was detained to await the result of an investigation.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Brooklyn City Bible Society, held on Saturday evening, it was resolved to dispense with the services of an agent for the ensuing year. The Society is considerably in debt, and the expenses of last year amounted to nearly 72 per cent. of the receipts. A Special Committee was appointed to report a plan to carry on the operations of the Society for the future.

The General Markets, on Saturday, closed tamely for Breadstuffs, though these did not vary much in value. 13,500 bbls. Flour, and 32,000 bushels Corn were received, but no Wheat arrived. Cotton was dull, and prices favored buyers. Groceries were less active, without any remarkable change in quotations. Pork was brisker and dearer. Other kinds of Provisions were in fair demand, and held with more firmness. Freights were quiet, yet ship-owners manifested increasing confidence. There were 620 vessels of all classes in port.

The Kansas Question at Washington and in Kansas.

The tables on the Kansas question seem to be turned. The Free-State ticket at the late election has put an entirely new aspect upon the Lecompton Constitution. Hitherto its adoption by Congress has been advocated by the South, and resisted by the North. It has been regarded as the only means of fastening Slavery upon Kansas, and throwing her political weight into the Pro-Slavery scale. The Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, and other journals of the same faction, believing that the Free-State men would not vote, and that the State Government would thus be surrendered to the Pro-Slavery party, have insisted upon the immediate admission of Kansas as a *sine qua non*; and the State of Alabama has actually authorized a State Convention to be held, upon the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution, to take steps to withdraw from the Union!

The only effect of admitting Kansas, it is now evident, will be instantly to sweep away the last vestige of Federal and Pro-Slavery authority in the new State. The moment the State is admitted, the Federal troops must be withdrawn—the Federal office-holders must pack up their goods and take their departure—Judge CATO retires to private life, Gen CALHOUN will migrate to Missouri, and the political control of the State will pass into the hands of the Free-State Legislature which has just been chosen by what the *Tribune* styles the "bolting faction" of the Free-State Party. The first thing that Legislature will do will probably be to elect General JIM LANE and Governor ROBINSON to be United States Senators for six years. The next would be to sweep away every vestige of the laws of the late bogus Territorial Legislature, and to enact a new code in their stead—making the entire and immediate abolition of Slavery, including the confiscation of those slaves already in the Territory, the leading feature of the new code. And their third act would undoubtedly authorize the immediate assemblage of a new delegate Convention to frame a new Constitution for the future government of the State. We do not mention these things as what *ought* to be done, but as what *would* be done by the new Free-State Legislature if it should be called into active exercise by the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The accomplishment of these results, therefore, is what the champions of the Lecompton movement in Congress are now actually aiming at. It is reported from Washington that President BUCHANAN is more determined than ever that the Lecompton Constitution *shall* be adopted by Congress. If this is so, it must spring from a desire on his part to strengthen the Republican Party in the Senate and House, against the adherents of DOUGLAS, WALKER and WISE. It is becoming evident that the hostility of these powerful Democrats to the Administration does not rest upon its past Kansas policy alone. They all of them are undoubtedly satisfied that Mr. BUCHANAN, in spite of his pledges, intends to be a candidate for reëlection, and that he is sacrificing their interests, and using the prestige and power of his position, to the accomplishment of this object. Mr. BUCHANAN may think it advisable, in order to check their movements, to strengthen the Republican Party, and thus compel the Democrats of all sections to unite against an impending peril. If Mr. BUCHANAN urges the immediate admission of Kansas now, he will be merely urging the immediate opening of the doors of Congress to two new Free-Soil Senators, and two or three new members of the lower House. DOUGLAS will probably seize the opportunity to renew his amicable relations with the South, by *resisting* this new attempt to increase the numbers and the strength of their adversaries! What position the Southern members themselves, after their past commitments, will take, it is not easy to conjecture. They must either sacrifice their consistency or surrender their power. They must oppose the Lecompton Constitution, or else strengthen, directly and powerfully, the hands of the Abolitionists. The interest of the Republicans in the contest, we presume, will be much less keen than it has been hitherto.

The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the Administration is very much puzzled by the new turn affairs have taken, and that "men are already at work *opposing* the passage of the Calhoun swindle, who were the chief concoctors of the whole scheme," in order to prevent the election of two Free-Soil United States Senators. But he adds:

"But if the news is true, the Black Democracy need give themselves no uneasiness on the subject. *The Republicans of the Territory will never organize under the Lecompton Constitution.* They are preparing for a Constitution of their own. They have elected the State officers and members of the Legislature, and without their action the Constitution under which they are elected is a harmless instrument, even if Congress should pass it, which is now very doubtful. The Republicans and Douglasites will fight it at every point and to the last. The Free-State men have only elected officers under it to shield themselves against the wrong which the Administration have threatened to impose upon them against their expressed will."

It is quite possible that this is true, but it is more probable that it is put forward to encourage the Administration in *forcing* Kansas into the Union. If the State should be admitted and the Republicans should pursue the course here marked out, they would earn a conspicuous place in history as the most undiluted fools that ever undertook the management of public affairs. Having the entire political power of the State in their own hands,—with the ability instantly to alter and amend anything in it which they disliked, they propose *not to exercise* this power, because they are dissatisfied with the mode in which they acquired it! We have not the slightest doubt that this silly policy will find advocates among the Free-State men in Kansas and their outside advisers, but we have little doubt that it will be overruled. When members are elected to a Legislature, it must be some very strong necessity which will prevent them from taking their seats and drawing their pay. Every Free-State man, moreover, who considers himself an eligible candidate for the United States Senate, will be anxious to have the State Government organized and those Senatorial seats filled as speedily as possible. And the great body of the people of Kansas,—those who think it quite time that the political contentions, from which they have suffered so much already, should cease, will not countenance a scheme which will be certain to prolong the confusion and postpone the day when they can begin to reap the fruits of their private industry and personal enterprise.

The Kansas turmoil is substantially over. The contest is ended, and the victory rests with the Free-State men. We see no way in which the fight can be renewed, or Kansas politics be made subservient hereafter to the schemes and interests of contending parties.

The News from India.

So intimate are the relations between the United States and Great Britain, that in the case of any great calamity which overtakes one people the sympathetic grief felt on the non-suffering side is almost as great as that felt on the other. A common origin, a common language, and constant intercommunication, keep up the old fraternal feelings between England and this country, and though the governments are distinct, and the national interests are as wide apart as the ocean that divides us, the natural flow of feeling is the same as though Bunker Hill had no more significance than any other geographical designation, and the Fourth of July no higher meaning than any other day in the calendar.

The *Europa* yesterday brought an overflowing budget of news, and among its details the intelligence of the death of many noted personages whose names and deeds are as familiar on this side of the Atlantic as on the other. There was the Austrian Field-Marshal RADETZKY, whose name has been familiar to the public since the days of the first NAPOLEON, and who became a soldier when GEORGE III. was still a youthful monarch; and the ever-brilliant RACHEL, the greatest actress of modern times, who made her last appearance on the stage of this City, and whose influence will, doubtless, be felt in the world of art for centuries to come; and the famous REDSCHID PASHA, whose name was rendered so famous during the Crimean war. Death has removed them from the world, and their exit scarcely causes a sensation; but the intelligence of the death of the gallant HAVELOCK in the midst of his brilliant career, causes an expression of sorrow on this side of the Atlantic scarcely less profound than that which the sad news of his melancholy end has created in England. Coming as it did, together with the announcement of the defeat of General WYNDHAM at Cawnpore, and the total loss of the 64th regiment, it must have caused a sensation of the most profound grief not unmixed with dismay at the disastrous appearances of affairs in India, when only cheerful and encouraging news was anticipated.

Though General HAVELOCK was not the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, yet the hopes of England seemed to centre upon him, and he was regarded as the hero of the war. Having survived so many perils and encountered such fearful odds always with success, he was looked upon as bearing a charmed life, and the possibility of his not surviving the war to enjoy the honors which his country would have been delighted to lavish upon him, was never thought of. But he did not live, it appears, even to know that his brilliant services had been rewarded, nor to know that the honors which he must have been conscious were in store for him had actually been awarded to him.

It is well for the British interests that the command of the army remained in the hands of so able a General as Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, whose victory over the rebels after the disastrous defeat of General WYNDHAM was the only compensating intelligence received by the last Indian mail. But the general character of the news must awaken the gravest apprehensions in England. The defeat of General WYNDHAM was the first reverse that the British arms had suffered in the open field since the rebellion broke out; in every other engagement or attack, except that at Agra, success had crowned the British arms. The first defeat, however, was soon compensated for in the second engagement, when the enemy was again utterly routed. The rebels must have been greatly elated by their victory on the 27th November, and have gone into the battle on the 7th of December with renewed courage and energy; but the utter and crushing defeat they experienced in the last battle must have convinced them of the difficulty of overcoming their stubborn enemy, while it would instil new courage into the British troops.

Mr. Allibone and his Accusers.

On the 17th of October last, Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, resigned his office, stating in an explanatory letter to the Directors, that he was acting under the urgent advice of his physician, who had recommended travel and absence from business and excitement as the proper means to restore his shattered health. No one then pretended to doubt Mr. ALLIBONE'S sincerity. He had long borne an unimpeachable character, and, upon his resignation, the Board of Directors unanimously passed a resolution regretting his departure and sympathizing with him in his affliction.

Mr. ALLIBONE left for Europe about the 20th of October, and a few days afterwards the Bank of Pennsylvania suspended payment. Rumors injurious to the reputation of Mr. ALLIBONE then became current, and were soon reduced to a tangible form by the action of the Bank Directors. These gentlemen—with what, even then, seemed an over-zealous haste—arrived at the conclusion that Mr. ALLIBONE was a defaulter; and, unfortunately, public sentiment at the time was only too ready to accept as true, without the closest scrutiny, any insinuations against a Bank officer, who was not present to defend himself. The Directors drew up an affidavit, in which they declared that the late President, when he left this country, was indebted to the Bank in a sum of $200,000, which he had received to his own use, and which he had not returned or repaid. They further stated that, in their belief, he had absconded, with the design of defrauding his creditors, and that he had not left in the State of Pennsylvania, nor in the United States, sufficient money to pay his debts. Upon this affidavit the petitioners prayed for an attachment against his property and estate.

Upon such good authority as the sworn allegations of some dozen Bank Directors, the Press throughout America, and beyond America, gave currency to the injurious reports against Mr. ALLIBONE, and he was condemned before he had an opportunity of being heard. But now that he *has* been heard, and has done much to vindicate his honor and his honesty, it is proper to give his defence the same publicity that his accusers have given to their charges.

We do not care to know whether the Pennsylvania Bank Directors were moved in this matter by personal feeling, or whether they were actuated by any other than justifiable motives when they adopted against Mr. ALLIBONE the most arbitrary and stringent measures that the law would permit even in cases of the most notorious swindling. But it is certainly singular that on the 17th of October, *when he was present*, they should indorse his character as an honest and upright citizen, and sympathize with him in his illness, and only on the 7th November following, *when he was absent*, they should make affidavit that he was an absconding debtor. It is within the range of possibility that the convictions of ten Bank Directors, with regard to a man who had always borne an irreproachable character, may have undergone a legitimate change in this brief space of time; but in the face of facts that now appear upon record, the public will need some further explanation from Mr. ALLIBONE'S accusers before it can place implicit confidence in their motives. That Mr. ALLIBONE was in ill-health, and went to Europe under the recommendation of his physician, is a point that requires no further proof. His voluntary return to this country is *prima facie* evidence that he was no absconding debtor, and the further fact that he left sufficient property in Philadelphia to liquidate all claims against him is a complete refutation of the charge. Mr. ALLIBONE'S letter to the public, lately copied into this journal from the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, carries with it inevitable conviction, in so far as he stands accused of being an absconding debtor. It is direct, explicit and indicative of an honest and upright purpose. Mr. ALLIBONE intimates that this accusation was brought against him by parties who desired to screen themselves. We trust the matter will be prosecuted to the disclosure of all the facts. Absconding is a venial offence compared with thus conspiring to screen guilty parties by false charges against the innocent.

LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAS CONSUMERS.—We do not know the precise number of gas consumers, or rather gas customers, there may be in New-York and Brooklyn, but whatever the number may be, there will be just so many persons who will rejoice in knowing that a bill has been introduced into our State Senate to protect them from the impositions and extortions of the gas companies. We do not know what the exact provisions of the bill are, but we presume they are of a nature to remedy some of the crying evils of which gas consumers have long and loudly complained. Every person who uses gas has a special grievance to complain of, and, in most cases, we have no doubt, they have good cause. Some law is absolutely required to protect the people against these chartered monopolists, and we trust that the bill in question will be framed so as to meet the popular demands.

Under any restrictions gas consumers would still be at the mercy of the companies, but a law might be so framed as to save the public from many of the impositions which they are now compelled to bear. Customers have not now the liberty of complaint even, for on a very slight provocation a man will be sent to cut off the supply-pipe, or remove the meter, and leave the unhappy household of the complaining offender without any means of illumination. Not many months since a gentleman, living in Brooklyn, on going home at night found his house in darkness, and to his astonishment found that the gas man had been to his house and taken off the supply-pipe. As he had been many years using the gas, and had always paid his bill regularly at the end of the month, he was at a loss to know what it meant, but, on applying to the office of the company, he was informed that he could not have any more gas until he left a deposit as security for the payment of his bill. He had no alternative but to submit, or else supply himself with other means of illuminating his house. A suit growing out of a similar act is now going on in Brooklyn to recover damages from an escape of gas from a pipe cut off by the company.

Not long since the Corporation Counsel gave an elaborate opinion on the right of the gas companies to charge rent for their meters, in which it is maintained that they have no more legal right to do so than grocers have to make a levy on their customers for the use of their scales. Last Spring a Committee of our Board of Councilmen reported a bill for a "Gas Inspector," who should, in behalf of the franchise given to the City, inspect the companies' works and meters, and stand between them and the consumer.

The Gas Companies are now close corporations; they are neither visited nor inspected by any public officer, and nothing is known of their profits or property. Railroad companies and banking companies are obliged to make public reports of their earnings and general condition, and there is no good reason why gas companies should not be compelled to do the same. The public are too much in their power for them to be allowed to enjoy such exclusive privileges without their being obliged to make a public statement of their profits and condition. But, what is most needed is some stringent law to protect the gas consumer from being imposed upon and defrauded by these gigantic monopolies.

Extension of Beekman-street.

The DAILY TIMES is, of course, not interested in cutting Beekman-street through the Park. To say nothing of opening another street through river to river, how much would the editors of the TIMES themselves be willing to be assessed for the expense? Would they not, seeing that their new building is nearly completed, pay all the expense of such opening? And how much would the "improvement" increase the rent of the stores in said building, especially on Beekman-street?—*Sunday Atlas.*

Having already been roundly assessed in the shape of rent, for widening Beekman-street, we may perhaps be excused for wishing to see that operation made of some use to the public at large. As it stands now, it is not of the slightest utility. It does not facilitate access to the ferries, does not relieve Broadway or Fulton-street in the least, by giving a new avenue to business transportation, or benefit the large interests it was intended to serve in any respect. Carts are compelled in crossing from one river to the other, to go around the lower angle of the Park, and this they will not do.

As the new TIMES Building does not happen to stand "on Beekman-street," we cannot say how much the rent of its stores would be increased by this operation. If the *Atlas* will cypher up the amount, we will lay it before the public. But even if it should be discovered that the value of real estate would be increased by extending Beekman-street across the Park, would the *Atlas* consider this fact an insurmountable objection to the projected improvement?

We hope the attention of the Common Council will be directed to this matter. Let them inquire into the requirements of the business of this portion of the City, and we are satisfied they cannot hesitate in their decision.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The State Assembly has spent three weeks in trying to elect a Speaker. They came very near it on Saturday, and it is not impossible that they may succeed to-day. The first business that should be done, when the Legislature gets into working order, is providing for the election of Speaker hereafter by a *plurality* vote,—after a certain number of unsuccessful trials for a majority. There is no sufficient reason for the maintenance of the present rule, and the serious inconveniences which it involves, whenever there happen to be more than two parties represented, ought to be guarded against hereafter.

The present trouble grows out of the fact that there are half a dozen Americans in the Assembly, who hold the balance of power, and they, not unreasonably, object to giving gratuitous aid and comfort to either of the other political parties. They very justly regard it as not at all worth while to *have* votes, unless they can get something for them; and neither of the two parties seems inclined to make the right sort of an arrangement. There is no doubt about the fact that the Americans have just as good a right to adhere to their candidates as the other parties have:—in fact the smallness of their numbers renders it necessary that they should be unusually firm in adherence to "principle."

Perhaps it would be better for the State if some of the political parties were a trifle less virtuous. There unanimous obstinacy, in resisting temptation, retards the public business.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE—AARON BURR'S PAPERS.—Mr. PARTON'S Life of AARON BURR has given rise to a new and rather curious discussion. He undertook to relieve BURR'S reputation from the stain of profligacy which his original biographer, Mr. M. L. DAVIS, in deference to the truth of history, was compelled to fasten upon it, and insinuated a half denial of the statement of Mr. DAVIS that scores and hundreds of letters from the victims of BURR'S profligacy, which BURR had confided to him, had been destroyed. He insinuated that these letters never had any existence, or that DAVIS had misrepresented and exaggerated their character.

This has led to statements from persons in various quarters,—that they had *seen* and *read* these letters,—and BENNETT in yesterday's *Herald* gives a very broad intimation that he was intrusted by DAVIS with the names of the females, "including ladies of good family in this State and Virginia," who were compromised by these letters. If it were not generally understood that this particular kind of black-mailing had been exchanged by the *Herald* for others less gross and more productive, we should look upon this as a significant hint to these "ladies of good family" that their names were in some danger of coming before the public.

We do not believe that DAVIS ever allowed these letters which were given to him by BURR, to be read by anybody. He was a man of scrupulous honor in regard to such matters, and beyond all doubt either returned to the writers, or burned, all letters of this character which came into his possession. He never denied the profligacy of BURR'S character, though he did deny the allegation which was constantly made, that BURR was in the habit of boasting of his intrigues. He always declared that he knew this to be utterly false.

THE WEATHER.—Several captains of vessels, recently arrived at this port, state that the Gulf-stream runs this year forty or fifty miles nearer the American coast than hitherto. The fact is mentioned as accounting for the extraordinary mildness of the Winter weather thus far. But we should like to know what has caused this singular variation in the course of the Gulf-stream.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question in Congress—Doubts of the President as to the Result—Minister to Prussia—The Case of Mr. Matteson, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

As the time for action on Kansas affairs approaches, the President begins to be seriously doubtful of the result in Congress. The defection of the Pennsylvania delegation is very threatening; ditto New-York, six of whom are far from having decided to vote Lecompton through. The Ohio delegation is a unit against it, and very little reliance, at a pinch, can be placed upon Illinois or Indiana.

The President withholds from the Senate the nomination of Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, the present Minister to Prussia—some say because the Prussian Government objects to him, and others, because his friends at home will not swallow Lecompton.

Mr. HARRIS' resolution for the expulsion of MATTESON will come up to-morrow. It will probably be postponed, on BENNETT'S explanation that he is absent on account of sickness in his family.

Up to yesterday (Saturday) there had been issued from the Treasury Department 248 Treasury Notes of the denomination of $1,000; and 119 notes, of the denomination of $500, have been issued to satisfy land warrants.

We also learn that 288 of the $1,000 notes, and 123 of $500 notes, have been taken up on exchange of private individuals. Army and Navy Warrants to the amount of $2,500,000 are now on the Treasurer's table, to satisfy which Treasury notes will have to be employed. It is estimated that by the end of next week, notes to the amount of $3,000,000 will have been issued.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a Court of Inquiry to convene in the city of Washington, on the 26th inst., to inquire into the conduct of Commander BOUTWELL, who, it is charged, about a year since left the *John Adams*, the ship of which he was in command, and came home without the consent of Commodore MERVINE, at that time flag-officer of the Pacific squadron. The reason assigned by Commander BOUTWELL for taking this course was that his health was so impaired as to incapacitate him for remaining longer on duty on that station.

The Court of Inquiry will consist of the following officers:

President—Captain H. A. ADAMS.

Members—Captain A. A. HARWOOD and Commander E. G. TILTON.

Judge Advocate—J. M. CARLISLE.

The President has appointed JOHN W. NIXON, of Louisiana, to be a Purser in the Navy; MILES H. MORRIS, of Mississippi, to be a Purser in the Navy; and JOHN S. BARR, of Alabama, Consul to Melbourne, *vice* Mr. TABLETON. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed upon a report to be presented on Monday, sustaining generally the President's Central American Message, believing with him that Commodore PAULDING went beyond his legitimate limits in arresting the fillibusters on Nicaraguan soil, and recommending an amendment of the neutrality laws, so as to hold as prisoners for trial all offenders captured in the prosecution of their hostile plan against nations with which we are at peace.

General CLARKSON, Postmaster of Leavenworth City, is expected here to-night with the Lecompton Constitution.

It is estimated at the Treasury that by the end of next week Treasury notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, of all denominations, will have been issued.

Army and Navy warrants, to the amount of two millions and a half, have accumulated, and will be met by these issues.

PATRICK DE JANON has been confirmed by the Senate as Professor of Spanish at the West Point Military Academy.

The widow of the late Commodore CASSIN was dangerously burned at Georgetown, yesterday. This morning hopes are entertained of her recovery.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The *Union*, in an article on Southern Colonization, labors to show that the late JOHN C. CALHOUN entirely opposed the acquisition of territory by force, and says it believes that the popular voice of the South is now in unison with these sentiments regarding Central America and Cuba.

Fires.

LARGE FIRE IN HARTFORD—LOSS $100,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The large five-story building, owned by WILLIS THRALL, and occupied by several manufacturers, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $100,000. WILLIS THRALL'S and the Screw Company's losses on building, machinery and stock are $40,000, and the insurance, $15,000; T. KOHN, silk weaver; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,600. WILLIAMS & WYLIE, book printers; loss $6,000; insured for $4,500. S. ANDRUS & SON, loss $2,000; insured. W. W. HOUSE, stereotype plates; loss $3,000; insured for $2,500. A. R. JOHNSON, machinist; loss $5,000; no insurance. CHARLES PARKER, spectacle maker; loss $12,000; insured for $1,000. L. STEBBINS & Co., publishers, loss $4,000; insured $2,500. GEORGE METCALFE, silver ware, loss $2,000; no insurance. B, E. ROBBINS & Co., wood cuts; loss $400; no insurance. A. C. GOODMAN & Co., paper and stereotype plates; loss $3,000. FETRIDGE & Co., loss $1,000. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., loss $3,000; insured $2,000. DRAKE, BROWN & Co., book-binders; loss $10,000. Insured $5,500.

There were several other losses amounting to $1,000 or $2,000. The building, with all its contents, was a total loss. A large number are thrown out of employment in consequence of the fire. It was the largest that has occurred in this city for 20 years.

FIRE IN WATERBURY.

WATERBURY, Sunday, Jan. 24.

A fire broke out last night in the Brakeslee Building in this city, destroying property to the amount of about $2,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance in Hartford. The Methodist Church adjoining caught fire, and at one time was in imminent danger, but the fire was subdued. The church was considerably damaged by water. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN UTICA.

UTICA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The leather store belonging to S. A. GILBERT, of this city, was destroyed last night by fire. Loss estimated at $35,000. Insured for $20,000.

The Navigation of the Rio de la Plata.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 24.

An arrival from Montevideo on the 21st November, brings a circular from the American Consul, announcing that a light-ship on the English Bank of Rio de la Plata, had been just placed in seven fathoms water, in latitude 35° 6′, South, and longitude 55° 55′, West. Being a fixed light it cannot be mistaken for that on the Island of Flores, which revolves. Another light, it is said, will be placed on the Island of Sobos, near Cape St. Mary, and when this is executed, the navigator will be enabled to conduct his ships from the entrance of the river to Montevideo with perfect confidence and safety. Light-money will be at the rate of seventy-five reis per ton, the collection of which commenced last November.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 24.

Two men, named CHAPIN and WATKINS, were arrested here yesterday by United States Marshal WARREN, for counterfeiting United States coin. He found some of the bogus coin on WATKINS, and a galvanic battery and some composition metal at CHAPIN'S house. The wives of CHAPIN and WATKINS were arrested in Worcester on Friday, for passing the coin made. The two men were committed to Springfield all to av. ait examination.

Capture of the Murderer Stroub.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 24.

We learn from the Franklin, Vt., *Visitor* that STROUB, who murdered his wife and two children in

Westfield, Mass., a few weeks since, was, it is believed, arrested and brought into Roxbury, Delaware County, Vt., on Saturday.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Mr. F. A. JONES, a well-known dry-goods dealer in Tremont-row, in this city, died this morning.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The Southern Mail from all points, as late as due, has been received, but the papers contain no news of importance.

Advices of the 6th inst., from Sisal, report the blockade of that port to have been raised on the 3d, in consequence of the appearance of a Spanish ship-of-war. Don FRANCISCO PERAZA had been elected Governor.

Recapture of Escaped Criminals.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Jan. 23.

The nine prisoners who broke from the jail in this town on Wednesday night last have all been captured and lodged in jail. The last two were brought here on the northern train this morning.

Steam Boiler Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The boiler in the flour mill on Broad, below Vine-street, this city, exploded this afternoon, killing a man and a boy, and badly damaging the building and machinery.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

NEW-YORK, 2 P. M.—Thermometer in shade 34° Fahr.; Barometer, 31.75 inches; very dry; wind south, very light; sky cloudless.

SUNDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

DUNKIRK—Warm. Raining. Wind S. W.
HORNELLSVILLE—Quite warm. Thermometer 65°.
ELMIRA—Warm and cloudy.
BINGHAMTON—Mild. Looks like rain.
SUSQUEHANNA—Warm and cloudy.
PORT JERVIS—Warm and cloudy.
NEW-YORK—Cloudy. Wind south. Ther. 42°.
BOSTON—To day is one of the finest of the season. Thermometer 40°.
ALBANY—The weather is moderating. Wind south.
WASHINGTON, NOON—The weather here is calm, with a heavy mist. Ther. 45°.

FROM ALBANY.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Assembly—Failure to Organize.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 22.

On the reading of the Journal this morning, Mr. DAYTON asked to have entered upon it the objection raised by himself against the ruling of the Clerk yesterday, that a second amendment being adopted, the question must necessarily now be on the amendment as amended.

Mr. DELANEY thought the Journal should not be amended. He thought the Journal was correct as it is, and that the ruling of the Clerk was right.

Mr. DAYTON, after some remarks in which he demonstrated several things to his own satisfaction, gave formal notice to the reporters that he had no desire to be prompted by them. [It is said that yesterday several of the reporters, fancying that the gentleman was wrong in his point of order, shook their heads at him.]

The Clerk, on a point raised by a member, decided that the gentleman from Kings was not in order, and that the question before the House was the amendment offered by Mr. WALFORD, that VAN VALKENBURGH be declared Speaker, and HUGHES Clerk.

From this decision the gentleman from Kings made an appeal, and so brought himself again before the House.

His appeal was discussed at length, and evidently for the purpose of staving off a vote on the candidates for Speaker and Clerk. The Democrats had not abandoned the hope of electing ALVORD, providing Mr. REYNOLDS, of Saratoga, could be in his seat. This was suggested, and came to the knowledge of the gentleman from Kings, who made an explicit denial of the rumor that the discussion had been started for the purpose of delaying action on the vote for Speaker. Unfortunately, other members of the gentleman's party had been so frank as to make open avowal that they were satisfied with the ruling of the Clerk, but that they did want delay.

Eventually the decision of the Clerk was sustained by a vote nearly unanimous.

The question then came on the motion to declare VAN VALKENBURGH Speaker, and HUGHES Clerk.

Mr. CRAIN, Democrat, moved to strike out the name of HUGHES and insert that of RICHARDSON.

Mr. BAKER, Republican, moved to amend by striking out RICHARDSON, and inserting REILLY. The Ayes and Noes were ordered, and the last amendment lost. Ayes 18, of which 13 were Democrats. Noes 80—39 Republicans, 4 Americans, and 37 Democrats. Mr. ALLEN now accepted the amendment of Mr. CRAIN, the main question to be on VAN VALKENBURGH and RICHARDSON. Mr. HOWELL moved to amend so as to bring to a direct vote on ALVORD alone, for Speaker. The House refused to lay this on the table, and went to a vote on the amendment, which was lost. Ayes 50, of which 5 were Americans, and 45 Democrats. Noes 51—49 Republicans and 2 Americans. Mr. ALLEN, Republican, asked leave to withdraw his acceptance of the amendment by which he had dropped HUGHES and accepted RICHARDSON. He was not permitted to withdraw, and then offered an amendment to bring VAN VALKENBURGH and HUGHES before the House. Mr. CRAIN moved for ALVORD and RICHARDSON. Ayes and Noes taken, and the amendment lost. Ayes 49, Noes 52. On the first call three Democrats voted No, but discovered their error in time to correct the record.

Mr. SALISBURY, Democrat, proposed to strike out VAN VALKENBURGH and HUGHES, and insert ALVORD, (Democrat,) for Speaker, and WILSON, (American,) for Clerk. Ayes and Noes called, lost—49 Ayes, of which 43 were Democrats and 6 Americans; Noes 52, of which 2 were Americans and 49 Republicans, and 1 Democrat, Mr. STEVENSON.

Mr. MOORE, Democrat, offered as a question of privilege, a resolution that the doors of the House be opened to the public, and that the members vacate their seats for the convenience of the outsiders who were anxious to assist in organization.

Mr. CRAIN offered an amendment that all but members, officers, reporters and pages, be excluded.

In the debate which followed, the mover of the resolution charged that the officers of the House had exercised that trust partially—they had excluded Democrats and Americans and admitted Republicans.

Mr. BAKER, Republican, took that bull by the horns at once, refuted the insinuations made by Mr. CRAIN, and demanded specific charges. The mover denied the right of Mr. BAKER to demand the names of persons.

Mr. CHANDLER, Democrat, made a few sensible remarks, regretting that the question should have been given a partisan turn.

An amendment was offered that the rules of the last House be the rules of this House. This was laid on the table, carrying with it the original resolution.

Mr. DAYTON renewed the resolution to exclude all but members acting, officers, reporters, pages, Senators and State officers. The Ayes and Noes were refused, and the resolution was carried *nem. con.* There was a rush for the doors, a few only remaining to be turned out by the officers. HATCH moved slowly up the aisles to the yawning gate, taking one "last, lingering look" at the button-holes he had held so long, and a moment after was lost amid the ignoble crowd.

Quiet restored, a motion was made to adjourn. Lost. Then another motion to adjourn to Monday evening, with a substitute of 4 o'clock this afternoon. Substitute adopted—48 to 47.

More motions to adjourn—more amendments and another addition made to the accumulated mass on the Clerk's table.

BACK AGAIN.

The House, after this wild goose-chase, came again to a vote on the resolution to declare ALVORD Speaker, and RICHARDSON Clerk. Lost, Ayes 40—of which 39 were Democrats, and 1 Republican. Noes, 58—48 Republicans, 3 Democrats and 7 Americans.

Mr. MCINTOSH, Republican, offered an amendment for VAN VALKENBURGH and MIX, but withdrew it, as he had misunderstood the question.

Mr. PARSONS, Democrat, moved an omnibus amendment. Mr. ADAMS, American, moved to lay on the table, but withdrew it. It was again renewed by Mr. MOORE, Democrat, and lost, and the vote taken on the omnibus. The ayes and Noes were refused, and the omnibus upset, on a count. Ayes, 34; Noes, 53.

Mr. MCNOTT moved that the House adjourn. Lost Ayes few, Nays many.

Mr. DURYEA (Republican) offered a resolution that the House should not raise any more amendments, until those already before the House were disposed of. Ruled out of order.

Mr. ALVORD, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, rose to speak. It was his first appearance. He complained that Republican gentlemen who had paired off were voting in violation of their parole. He imputed that by this dishonorable procedure, the Republicans were in a majority on the floor of the House. If they persisted in using the power thus obtained, counseled his friends to abandon the floor of the House, and deprive it of a grievance. He moved to adjourn. A dozen Republicans endeavored to obtain the floor, but the Clerk ruled them out of order. Mr. ALVORD did not withdraw the motion to adjourn, and the House voted it down. Yeas, 36; Nays, 57.

Mr. BAKER, Republican, rose to a question of privilege, and demanded the names of the gentlemen who had violated their parole.

Mr. ALVORD declined to give names. He claimed exemption, for the reason, that in the event of his giving names, that his possible future relations with the members would be very much embarrassed.

There was an exciting and animated discussion, spiced with personalities, but "there was nothing in it."

Mr. DELANEY, Democrat, offered an omnibus amendment, carrying ALVORD, Speaker; RICHARDSON, Clerk; and REILLEY, Assistant—lost, on a count. Yeas, 39; Nays, 53.

Mr. LANNING, Democrat, moved to strike out the name of HUGHES, for Clerk, and insert MIX. Lost.

Mr. LEWIS, Republican, moved to insert RICHARDSON in place of HUGHES. The Yeas and Nays were refused, and the amendment lost on a count. Yeas, 35; Nays, 44.

Mr. WINNE, Democrat, proposed ALVORD for Speaker, and JOHN B. CUSHMAN for Clerk. Lost, on a count. Yeas, 42; Nays, 53.

Mr. HENDRICKSON, Democrat, moved ALVORD for Speaker, WILSON for Clerk, and LASHER, Sergeant. Yeas and Nays refused, and the motion lost—Yeas, 45; Noes, 50.

Evidently the bear garden was beginning to predominate. Sandwiches were brought in. It was VAN VALKENBURGH and ham, ALVORD and bread, LAW and mustard, and very difficult to determine which was which. Motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, questions of privilege, and points of order followed in such rapid succession that you could not knock one over before another would strike the Clerk's desk. All calls for the Yeas and Nays were refused—all motions to lay on the table voted down. The members, or a majority of them, seemed determined to make a day of it—the average of the two or three dozen votes on adjournment being, Yeas, 43; Nays, 51.

At 5 o'clock I close this record of a session protracted through six mortal hours—a session which has taxed to their utmost capacity, both our mental and physical powers, and yet it is a weary, and I fear a damaging record. I have looked over, and fail to trace through the pages I have written one single evidence of Parliamentary tact, legislative ability, collective wisdom or patriotic intent. I might "strike out" every word I have written, and "insert" the old distich of the nursery:

"Now we go up, up, up,
And now we go down, down, down,
And now we go backwards and forwards,
And now we go round, round, round."

This amended report would be as perfect a daguerreotype of the proceedings as the most literal picture which phonography could draw. LEO.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I understand that in your last issue a statement is made that Mr. A. S. NICKERSON was recently refused ordination by an Orthodox Council at North Woburn, Mass., "*because he did not believe in the damnation of infants.*" Will you please to correct the error, by stating that the assertion is *entirely untrue.* Not a question was put to the candidate, not a word was said in the Council, on the damnation of infants. The nearest approach that was made to it was the question, "In what mode are infants saved?—by virtue of the Atonement, or independently of it?" The fact that they *are* saved (as this question itself would intimate) was conceded as a fact *by all.* It might as truthfully have been said that ordination was refused because the candidate believed in the existence of God, or in the inspiration of the Bible.

ONE OF THE COUNCIL.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. LESTER, one of the best light comedians of the age, and who is entirely without an equal in this City, takes his benefit tonight. Mr. TOM TAYLOR'S adaptation of GOLDSMITH'S immortal "Vicar of Wakefield" will be produced for the occasion. All the leading artists of the establishment are in the cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAN RICE'S show is the attraction here.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—VAN AMBURGH'S equestrian and zoological collection is still the attraction here. Performances are given on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Three excellent pieces are on the bill to-night—"The Muleteer of Toledo," the "Lighthouse," and the "Spectre Bridegroom."

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. WATKINS' highly successful adaptation of COBB'S story, "The Pioneer Patriot," will be played every night until further notice. Afternoon performances, as usual.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The popular horse drama called "Herne the Hunter" will be revived here to-night. The comedy of "Paul Pry" and the burlesque of the "King of Clubs" will also be played.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The popular comedian, Mr. CHANFRAU, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in the local drama called "Mose in California," and in the burlesque called "Novelty.' "Jonathan Bradford" is also on the bills.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—This excellent band of minstrels is doing well at the hall No. 444 Broadway. A good many local novelties have been produced during the past week, one of the funniest being BISHOP BUCKLEY'S one horse drama of "Mazeppa." It is an excellent and most explosive satire on the present rage for horse entertainments.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—In consequence of Mrs. KEMBLE'S continued indisposition, there will be no reading to-night. Notice will be given of the resumption of the course.

An Official View of the Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—Utah and Kansas.

From the Washington Union.

There can be no doubt that BRIGHAM YOUNG is organizing a most formidable opposition to the authority of the Federal Government in Utah. The notion given out by his emissaries that he contemplates a removal in the Spring to the British or some other possessions is a *ruse;* the advices from all the sources over which he has no control, being, that the Mormons, from all portions of our vast western domain, are abandoning their settlements, sacrificing their property, purchasing immense stores of arms and ammunition, and concentrating together in the Salt Lake Valley. Thoroughly provided and armed—equal naturally and physically to our own men in military prowess—desperate and fanatical in the last degree—occupying a natural fortress, almost impregnable by its topographical conformation, as well as by its vast distance from the source of assault—and reinforced by manifold alliances with warlike tribes of Indians—the necessity of early and adequate reinforcements from Congress to our army operating against them is apparent and imminent.

But upon what principle is it that this formidable war is undertaken? It is not upon a principle of religion—for our officials expressly declare that it is not their purpose to interfere as to this subject. It is not that Utah is peopled in large part by emigrants from Europe in rebellion against our Government—for in respect of nativity the population differs little from the population of other new Territories; nor is this the declared ground of the military operations against them. The simple and single ground of the whole movement is, that *the population of Utah, through officers whom they have clothed with power,* but who are unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States *have set up a government in opposition to the Federal authority,* which defies the Federal laws. The Utah question is thus but *another phase of the question of Kansas*—a question between proceedings known to the Constitution of the Union and the laws of Congress, and proceedings alien to, and in defiance thereof—between the authority of Congress in the Territories, and *the unbridled authority of the people in the Territories.* The cases differ in this: that the contest in the one is a contest of rhetoric; in the other of arms—that in one case the sticklers for radical principles theorize with impunity; while in the other they fight, and perchance may hang, for their doctrines.

Lucy Stone and the Collector—Sale of Gerrit Smith and Gov. Chase for Taxes.

From the Evening Post.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Constable KYER, of Orange, N. J., proceeded to the residence of LUCY STONE, to sell property for taxes in accordance with the following notice, which was posted up at the railroad station:

"SALE FOR TAX.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a warrant *issued* by A. H. FREEMAN, Esq., J. P., to make the tax assessed against LUCY STONE, in the township of Orange, in the County of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will on Friday, the twenty-second day of January, instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of LUCY STONE, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following goods, to wit: Two tables, four chairs, one stand and two *pictures,* to make the said tax and costs.

E. A. KYNES, Constable.

"ORANGE, Jan. 18, 1858."

The sale took place on the front plazza. The first article offered was a marble table, worth about $12, which was started at $6 and knocked down at $7 50.

The next articles were two steel-plate likenesses, one of GERRIT SMITH and the other of Gov. S. P. CHASE, which were sold together for $3.

From these sales a sufficient sum was realized, and a small balance was paid to LUCY. She told the constable that "next year, and the year following, and every year, until the law was changed, the same thing would have to be done." He replied that he would let somebody else have the job, as it was not a pleasant duty to perform. He then carried back into the house the articles of furniture which had not been sold, and seemed glad to get away, after vindicating the majesty of the law in so satisfactory a manner.

The public of Orange, we learn, will soon hear Mrs. LUCY STONE on this subject, at a meeting she intends to call.

Aaron Burr's Papers—Another Letter from one of His Friends.

To the Editor of the Express:

Some two years previous to the death of Colonel BURR, who was then residing at the corner of Gold and Fulton streets, sick and bed-ridden, I went, accompanied by his relative and staunch friend, the late Mr. OGDEN E. EDWARDS, to see him, and found him helpless, and needing greatly the attention that woman only can bestow. He had a female servant, who attended him, as all hirelings do, with apathy. Mr. EDWARDS, for some time previous, had attended to the Colonel's financial concerns, received his pension, supplied his wants, &c., with a zeal and fidelity that commanded the Colonel's gratitude, and the good feeling of the few friends that time had left the persecuted old man. There lay, in helpless loneliness, the man whom I had been taught from childhood to regard as a great, but a doomed man. My impressions had been received from my father, who knew him well, and loved, as well as he knew him; and who could not have loved a bad man. For many years Colonel BURR had been the friend of myself and family. Providence had placed me in a situation to afford him those comforts which his condition required. I prepared rooms for him in my house, and he accepted my invitation to come, as my guest, and remain as long as he pleased. He came, and with him came five or six large packing cases, containing his law papers, letters, &c. I was then first informed that Mr. DAVIS was about writing the Colonel's life.

He desired me to let Mr. DAVIS and Mr. TOWNSEND, who were friends of long standing, have access to the papers when they wished. They generally came and went together, and took with them such of the papers as were required for the biography, under the inspection always of Mr. EDWARDS and myself, by the request of Col. BURR. When it was known that the house was to be demolished, to give place to the present structure, Hon. OGDEN EDWARDS and myself had a conversation with the Colonel in regard to his papers, when it was determined that the large bulk of them should be consigned to the care and custody of Mr. OGDEN EDWARDS, the ever faithful and undying friend of the Colonel, leaving the other portion in my possession, where some of them now remain; the rest having been delivered by me to Mr. DAVIS, and taken away by him on a cart in sacks, from my residence in Brooklyn.

Thus, then, were the papers in my possession for upwards of two years, and often, at the Colonel's request, looked over by Mr. EDWARDS and myself. Let me here say that *I never saw a letter or document among the papers of Col. Burr that would bring a blush to the cheek or a tear to the eye of any one.* If there were letters of such a kind, they must have escaped the rigid scrutiny of two sincere friends of the Colonel, to whom his reputation was, and to one of whom it is still dear—the other having gone to join him in that far-off, better land, where envy and malice are unknown.

All who knew Col. BURR, knew him to be a silent, secretive man. Is it likely, then, that one who had suffered persecution deeply as he had done, would, even if he had the power, expose others to the torture he had suffered? As early as the year 1829, the husband of the writer of this made preparation, by the examination of documents and frequent consultations with Col. BURR, for writing his biography. This was long before Mr. DAVIS was thought of for performing such service. If circumstances had not prevented the fulfilment of that intention, Col. BURR would have had, at least, justice done to him. The whole life of Col BURR contradicts the statement made by Mr. DAVIS respecting letters, etc. Col. BURR suffered; but he suffered silently. I do not believe the man exists, or ever did exist, of whom he would have spoken evil, or to whom he would have done an injury. I do not speak unadvisedly, but from the information of a dear departed parent, who esteemed Colonel BURR enough to consign his grandson to his care, and his small inheritance to his guardianship—a trust that he faithfully fulfilled. The writer of the article in the Albany *Journal,* above alluded to, labors under more than one mistake. He says Col. BURR boarded in Broadway. Colonel BURR did not board; he was received as an old and valued friend, without fee or reward. He was at no expense, save the wages of his nurse, who came with him. And if that writer means that Col. BURR planted 'sharp thorns' in my pillow, he again labors under a mistake; for all the recollections I have now, or ever had of Col. BURR, have been kindly and thornless; and there is not an act of my life for which I am so grateful as that I was

COL. BURR'S LAST FRIEND.

The New-Orleans Tornado—Loss of Life and Property.

From the Picayune, 16th.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young tornado burst upon the city, accompanied by rain, which fell in torrents, doing, for the time it lasted, an immensity of damage. Ships and steamboats were torn from their moorings; signs, slates and awnings were hurled from their positions and sent waltzing through space; trees and horses were blown down, and in no less than three instances which have come to our knowledge the tornado was fatal to human life. One man was blown bodily from the hurricane-deck of the steamboat *Lacon,* and drowned. His body has not been recovered. In another case, a man named MURPHY was killed on board of the steamboat *W. Farmer* by the fall of her chimneys during the storm. He was a native of Ireland, and 35 years of age. The third case was that of a Swedish sailor, named JOHN ANDERSON, who, during the tornado, was blown from the maintopsail yard of the ship *Rattler,* when furling the sail, and was killed forthwith. He also was 35 years of age. In both of these cases inquests were held, and appropriate verdicts rendered.

The gale proved very severe upon both the steamboats and shipping in our port—upon almost every interest, indeed, exposed thereto on the river. The amount of damage we are, as yet, unable even approximately to estimate. It must, however, be very great. The gale proceeded from a southwesterly direction, and was but of about five minutes' duration. It was, in fact, a hurricane.

The ships *Plus Ultra, Joseph Rowen,* and the barks *Prince of Wales* and *Jacob Prentiss,* were blown from their moorings and drifted down the river. Some of them received considerable damage, having come in collision with the barks *Evelin* and *Alberta,* the bowsprits of both of which were carried away. They finally came to anchor, however, below the Point.

During the gale, and before these vessels had parted their moorings, a man who was standing on the gangway of one was blown overboard and was drowned. We did not learn his name.

The ships *Ocean Monarch* and *Golden Eagle,* lying at post No 42; ships *Nuremberg, Gottenberg* and *Forest Eagle,* at No. 43; ships *Castine, Pepperell, Picayune* and *Tchernaya,* at No. 45; ships *Ann Washburn, Houghton* and *Ellen Stewart,* at No. 46; ships *N. Larrabee, W. V. Moses* and *R. D. Sheppard,* at No. 47; ships *C. C. Duncan* and *Rochester,* at No. 48; and ship *Arthur,* at No. 49, were all blown from their moorings, carrying away a portion of their wharves, and sustained more or less damage. They drifted down the river and finally came to anchor below the Point. The *Ann Washburn* lost her bowsprit and sprung her foremast.

A house on Rampart-street, near Toulouse, was blown down and two of the inmates were somewhat injured. The house was occupied by Mr. A. LOEB. Two chimneys in the same neighborhood were blown down. We also learn that a kitchen at the corner of Frenchmen and Victory streets was blown down, but the persons who had been in it ran out before it fell.

From the Crescent.

We have rumors of many lives being lost, by the swamping of skiffs in the river and by the falling of stagings of ships and steamboats. We hope these rumors may prove incorrect.

A more terrific storm in a city we never witnessed. We were in the City Hall at the time, and hearing the roar far to the front. The trees in Lafayette-square, though leafless, fairly bent to the earth, while their broken branches were flying on the gale. We watched the lofty spire of the First Presbyterian Church, expecting every moment to see it fall. It vibrated perceptibly at the top, but held its position, firm and elastic as a whipstalk, while the rain, beating upon it in the gale, enveloped it apparently in a wreath of smoke. Crowds of people watched it with the same nervous fear that we did.

We met nobody last evening that did not have his particular story to tell of the violent doings of the storm in his particular part of the city. It was the most violent storm that the city has experienced in many years.

By different sources we have it that the storm was but the tail-end of a tornado which passed along the Gulf Coast.

By the officers of the steamer *Lacon*—whose second mate was blown overboard at Jefferson City, but rescued—we learn that a violent gale had been prevailing south of the city for some days previous to yesterday. The *Lacon* encountered a violent storm, and was blown ashore on Thursday week at Gorday's Cut-off, near the bay of Bayou Sally. Her chimneys were blown down at the same time, and her passengers and crew were without fresh water for forty-eight hours. She finally got afloat again, and on Sunday was met by another gale, which compelled her to lay by all day. And yesterday afternoon she reached the Stock Landing, above the city, just in time to have her chimneys again blown over, and her second mate blown overboard at the same time, he being rescued without having sustained material damage. The second clerk and pilot also received a hoist, from which they escaped miraculously well. They were both on the hurricane deck. A tarpaulin, lying near them, was caught by the gale. It lapped them in its embrace, sailed away with them, and dropped them in the river fifty feet from the boat. Being good swimmers they got ashore with no other damage than their ducking.

The packet *Belle Gates* left the city yesterday forenoon for the lower coast, between this city and the Balize. When opposite Packwood's plantation she encountered the gale. She was roughly tousled—had her chimney blown away—and returned to the city last evening.

We fear that we will have to record news from the Gulf sadder than anything above related.

Fire in James-street—A Grocer Charged with Setting Fire to his Store.

A grocer named John McDade was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with setting fire to his store, No. 67 James-street. The premises were discovered to be on fire shortly after 12 o'clock, Saturday night; an alarm was sounded, and the firemen, who were speedily on the ground, prevented the flames from spreading beyond the store. The neighbors, occupying a rear building, at once suspected McDade of wilfully firing the store, and so expressed themselves. Officer Bunt, of the Fourth Precinct, took McDade into custody and conveyed him to the Station house. Fire-marshal Baker was early at the store, and forthwith entered into an investigation.

Last Thursday night it appears McDade left the store by the back room door, which leads into the hall of the dwelling, leaving his brother Philip, a boy about 17 years of age, and a man named James Coda, in the back room, where they were to sleep. Coda wanted a drink before going to bed, and went into the store, accompanied by the boy. To their surprise they found a small piece of candle lighted, and stuck between two large standing casks, behind the counter, on the frame which supported the casks; directly under this piece of candle was a quantity of loose paper and matches. Over the light was an old paint-pot, placed so as to shade the candle. Coda, without touching the candle, blew out the light, and left everything just as he found it. By this time the frame on which the candle was sticking had begun to char; Coda at once suspected that McDade had placed the candle in this spot to fire the store; he and the boy became much alarmed; Coda went to his lodging-house in the rear, accompanied by the boy; early on the following morning this preparation was exhibited to several other persons without the knowledge of McDade; on Friday night the boy was afraid to sleep in the room, back of the store, and he again slept with Coda; on Saturday it seems the candle and paint-pot were still there; no one up to this time had said a word to McDade about them, and it is supposed that he believed the candle went out of its own accord. On Saturday night McDade closed the store somewhat earlier than usual, directing the boy to barricade the street door with several barrels. The boy was also directed to go into the yard and close the back window shutters, which was not usually done. The boy closed the shutters, and on his return to the back room McDade had put out the gas in the store, locked the door leading from the bedroom to the store, and was just putting the key into the hall door. The boy was told to blow out the light in the bedroom, when McDade locked the door and they both left the premises by the private entrance. It was then after 12 o'clock. They walked together to the corner of South-street and Jamesslip. There McDade gave the boy money to cross the ferry, and told him to go home. McDade, it seems, resides in Brooklyn. The boy says he went to Brooklyn as directed. In about 15 or 20 minutes after McDade had left the store, the fire was discovered, and we are informed by the Fire Marshal that it apparently originated by the standing casks where the candle preparation is alleged to have been deposited. It further appears that McDade was in embarrassed circumstances, doing but little business, and having but little stock: he owed about three months' rent, and is insured on his stock and fixtures for $1,250 in the Excelsior Insurance Company.

The owner of the house, Mr. John Knowles, an aged person, was at the time sick in bed and occupied apartments on the second floor. It was with considerable difficulty that he was got down stairs without suffocation. The families occupying the upper stories escaped with difficulty. The damage to the building is about $500, and is covered by $3,000 insurance in the Bowery Insurance Company. The Fire Marshal ordered the boy, Philips, to be detained as a witness. The accused was conveyed before Justice OSBORN, who committed him.

FIRE IN MAIDEN-LANE.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock Saturday night in the paper-box manufactory of SILAS JONES, No. 47 Maiden-lane. Mr. JONES occupied the third and fourth floors and attic of the building. Owing to the inflammable character of the stock the fire got under good headway before the firemen reached the place. Mr. JONES' loss was about $5,000, which is covered by insurance. A. N. GABAUDAN, importer of fancy goods and druggists' articles, who occupied the first floor, had his stock considerably damaged by water. He is insured for $17,000; $5,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company; $5,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company; $4,000 in the —— Insurance Co., and $3,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Messrs. ENRICH & RUCHNER, dealers in fancy furs, occupied the second floor. Their stock is also very much damaged by water, and is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN FIRST-AVENUE.—About 9 o'clock Friday evening a fire broke out in the tenement house No. 270 First-avenue. The building was damaged about $50—insured. AUSTING SPILEMAN occupied the first floor, loss $50. Insured for $500 in the Rutgers Insurance Co.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the fourth floor of the match factory of J. CONNOLLY, No. 28 Cherry-street. The fire was caused by the carelessness of some children who were playing in the place. It was speedily extinguished, the loss not exceeding $10.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The alarm of fire at a little after 8 P. M. Saturday, was caused by some shavings taking fire in the cellar of the dwelling-house No. 185 West Thirty-third-street, occupied by C. MARTIN. The flames were speedily extinguished.

FIRE IN WEST-STREET.—At a quarter past 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the stable of H. F. DEVOE, No 320 West-street. The fire was extinguished with but trifling damage. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN CORNELIA-STREET.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes before 7 o'clock last evening was caused by a window-curtain taking fire in the dwelling-house No. 38 Cornelia-street.

FIRE IN WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. WM. SPIRDELL, No. 252 West Forty-ninth-street. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN CHERRY-STREET.—About half-past 10 o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the liquor-store No. 126 Cherry-street, occupied by CHARLES KAMALESS. Damage about $500, fully insured.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Two men, giving their names as John Currier and Peter Widdican, were caught, on Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the basement of No. 82 Nassau-street, the door of which they had forced open. Skeleton keys and other burglars' tools were found in their possession. They were taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed for examination.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rising Geniuses.**
Master—"Fuss class in jografee!"
Scholars—"Yeth m'."
Master—"Tummas, what's the biggest river in America?"
Scholar—"The Tombigbee zar: Ike keeps a pinchin' on me." "He pincht me first, zur, and I pincht him back again."
Master—"Take yer seats. Fuss class in parsin'!"
Scholar—"Yeth'm."
Master—"Moses, parse Arkansas—sixth line from top."
Scholar—"A-r-k ark, a-n-s ans, arkans, a-s-s ass, Arkansas."
Master—"Pronounce it Arkansaw; but, Moses, you ain't spelling—you're parsin', chile."
Scholar—"Yeth'm." Ike's Darkhandsaw is a noun, objective case, indefinite mode, comparatively degree, third person, and nominative case to scizzars."
Master—"You havent said what gender, Moses."
Scholar—"Feminine gender."
Master—"Why?"
Scholar—"Corz itz—"
Master—"Next."
Scholar—"Corz its a shemale."
Master—"Next."
Scholar—"Forgotten, zur."
Master—"Come, David, you know."
Scholar—"Yeth'm."
Master—"Well, why is Arkansas of the feminine gender, David?"
Scholar—"Cor itz—why corz its got Miss Souri on the nort, Louisa Anna on the sout, Mrs. Sippy on the east, and ever so many more shemales on the west."
Master—"Very well, David, you may go to the head; you're a rising genius, and I'll buy you a suit of SMITH'S best."
SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE** For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**
The board at this house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, JR., } No. 172 Greenwich-st.
BENJ. LYNDE, }

☞ **Secure your Doors.**—The underaigned are manufacturers of the most approved Powder and Burglar-proof Locks for Banks, Vaults and Store Doors. Our celebrated Rotary Lock defies the most ingenious burglar. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden lane,
and Nos. 87 and 89 Elizabeth-st.

☞ **Removal.**—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only Four Shillings a box,** black or brown, best in use, No 1 Barclay-st. Infallible ongwent for medicinal and toilet purposes of the hair; also, Floralia, a beautiful tonic and dressing liquid for the hair, 2 and 4 shillings a bottle.

☞ **Chessmen and Dominoes below Cost.**
Chessmen and Dominoes below cost at
ANDREW A. MOSER'S, No. 93 William-st.
Opposite Platt-st.

MARRIED.

BARNARD—VAN RENSSELAER.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. ROBERT S. HOWLAND, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, GEO. P. BARNARD, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and ANNA B., daughter of HENRY I. VAN RENSSELAER, Esq., of this City.

MCKINSTRY—SMART.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 23, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Commander JAMES P. MCKINSTRY, U. S. N., to Mrs. MARY W. SMART, of Detroit.

BUDD—SACKETT.—In this City, on Sunday evening Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, WILLIAM A. BUDD, Jr., to MARGARET M., daughter of Wm. H. Sackett, Esq., of this City.

PHAIR—BLAKE.—In this City, on Friday Jan. 15 by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM PHAIR to Miss AMELIA BLAKE, both of this City.

DIED.

ATTRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday night, Jan. 24, at her residence, No. 256 3d st., after a long and painful attack of paralysis, which she bore with truly Christian patience, FANNY, the beloved wife of John Attridge.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to morrow's papers.

COFFIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24 of consumption, CORNELIA, wife of John B. Coffin aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 West 10th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

MEAD.—In this City, on Sunday morning Jan 24, Mrs. ELIZABETH MEAD, widow of the late Nathaniel Mead, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in law, J. Hayward, Wm. Edsall and Wm. S. Murray are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday Jan. 26, from No. 288 Grand-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NOEL.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 22, EMILIE the daughter of Ramsay Crooks, and the widow of the late Charles N. Noël, aged 31 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 14 St. Mark's-place. The remains will be carried to the Church of Saint Vincent Paul, in Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm st. The friends of her family, and of her brothers in law, August Noël, Jeannes Gourd and Eugene Plunkett are respectfully invited to attend.

MAGOUN.—In this City, on Sunday morning, suddenly, AARON C. MAGOUN, a native of Salem Mass., and for many years a resident of this City.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 130 Monroe-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

STETSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 24, MARY ANN wife of Leander Stetson, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 354 9th av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

STODDARD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 23, NOAH STODDARD, in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence No. 146 East 59th

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 65 bbls. Ashes, 13,341 bbls Flour, 37,800 bushels Corn, 2,356 bushels Malt, 696 pkgs. Provisions, 270 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 180 bbls., in lots, at $6 50@$6 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 2,291 bbls., including 1,972 bbls. Pots, and 919 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—In Philadelphia, during the week, there was a scarcity of Quercitron, prices of which were unsettled, as sellers and buyers disagreed. First quality, No 1, if in market, would command some advance on previous sales.

COAL—Is in very moderate request, at old prices. In Baltimore, during the week, Cumberland Coal was neglected, and no sales transpired. The nominal rates were $4@$4 10 for fine, $4 25@$4 35 for run of mine, and $4 75@$4 85 ₱ ton for lump, cash, or interest added if on time, delivered on board at Locust Point. The various descriptions of Anthracite Coals were selling from the yards at from $5 75 to $6 25 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in slack demand, at old quotations, with very trifling sales reported. We quote Maracaibo at 10c.@12c.; Laguayra at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Jamaica at 11c.@11¾c., Rio at 8c.@10¾c.; Bahia, at 8½c.; and St Domingo, 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Holders offer their supplies more eagerly, and at somewhat easier prices, but the demand is same. Sales 650 bales, including Middling, at 10¾c@10¾c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ₱ lb

FIRE-CRACKERS—23,000 fxs. have been sold during the week, including No. 1, 40 packs, at $1 20, 6 months' credit.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quiet, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Sales 5,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 9 00

Canadian is also quiet at old figures. Sales 470 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern is in demand at former rates. Sales 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at previous prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@ $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for, including Layer, at $2 40@$2 45, and Bunch at $2 10 ₱ whole box. Other articles are in limited demand at unchanged figures. Sales by auction, in Boston: 1,000 drums Sultana Raisins at 12¾c.; 300 do. Smyrna do. at 12½c.; 200 casks new crop Zante Currants at 9½c.; 300 half do. Smyrna do. at 8¾c.; 10,000 drums Eleme Figs at 5c.@7¼c., 100 bags soft shell Sicily Almonds at 9½c.; 100 bags do. Spanish do at 6¾c. ₱ lb., also 4 months' credit. A cargo of near 5,000 boxes Palermo Oranges and Lemons, mostly of the former, in fair order, have been disposed of on arrival in Philadelphia, at $2 25 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat are sparingly offered at firmer rates, but the demand is restricted. Sales since our last, 8,450 bushels, including Red Western Club, at $1 16, delivered, and very choice White Southern, at $1 3 @$1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is inactive at about previous figures—small sales of New only having been reported at 65c. for Yellow Jersey, 66c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@70c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c@45c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store in Chicago, Jan. 18.

Flour, bbls	21,271	Rye, bushels	1,850
Wheat, bushels	55,334	Barley, bushels	35,500
Corn, bushels	4,864	Oats, bushels	27,603

The figures given above regarding Flour, however, are generally conceded to be far below the truth—much Flour being stored in private warehouses.

HAY—800 bales North River at 65c.@95c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay arrived more freely and prices favored buyers. Baled Hay, $15@$16; Loose, $12@$15, ₱ ton. Rye Straw was selling at $13@$16, and Wheat Straw at $10@$12 ₱ ton.

HIDES—Sales have been confined to 1,000 Orinoco at 17c.; 1,300 Porto Cabello at 16c.; 200 Central American at 16c.; 250 City slaughter at 5¾c.@6c.; and 800 California on private terms, ₱ lb. Stock in first hands, to-day, 369,183 of all kinds, against 4,171 same date in 1857, and 65,062 same date in 1856.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice; crop of 1856, 1½c.@2½c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Continues in stack request, including Scotch Pig, at $23@$24, cash, and $25 50, six months' credit. ₱ ton.

LEAD—Is in fair demand, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is more freely offered, and is rather sparingly inquired for at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Oak Spanish, all weights, 27½c @30c.; Oak Heavy, for handing, 25½c @27c.; Oak Southern, light, 18c.@20c.; Oak, Crop, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, light, 17½c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, middle, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, heavy, 18c@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Damaged, all weights, 13c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@21c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common, and nominally $1 25 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand has been pretty brisk, but is now subsiding. Prices tend downward. Porto Rico, 24c @30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 25c.@ 26c. ₱ gallon.

The editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* have sent us a copy of their annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, (exclusive of California and Oregon,) for 1857, from which we learn that the receipts of foreign Molasses in the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, were 26,498,517 gallons, against total receipts in 1856 of 25,035,724 gallons, and the total consumption of this description in 1857 was 23,266 404 gallons, against a consumption of foreign in 1856 of 23,014,878 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1857, as compared with 1856, of only a fraction over 1 ₱ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1857 was 28,508,784 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 39,608,878 gallons, being the very considerable decrease of over 28 ₱ cent. This large diminution in the consumption may be attributed, first, to the almost total failure of the Louisiana crop in 1856-7, which yielded less than five millions gallons, against a yield in 1853-4 (the large crop year) of thirty-one millions gallons; and secondly, to the exorbitant prices demanded for foreign, which during the first half year of 1857 attained an altitude never before witnessed, and which for a time almost entirely checked deliveries for consumption—the advance being even greater in proportion than the appreciation in prices of Sugar, after the rapid decline which commenced at all points in July; the markets of the country were comparatively quite active, but not to a sufficient extent to compensate for the previous months of idleness. Another cause, tending greatly to diminish the consumption of Molasses made from the Cane, was the very large, and, we believe, unprecedented quantity of Syrup gathered from the Maple Tree, and which, in the interior, is highly esteemed among the agricultural community, being preferred to either Foreign or Domestic Molasses. The quantity of Foreign required to meet the consumptive wants of the country is regulated in a measure by the supply of Domestic; the crop of Louisiana, &c., now coming forward is estimated at 16@17,000,000 gallons, equal to more than one half of the total consumption of the country last year; but at the present currency, there can be no reasonable doubt that the consumption of 1858 will be considerably in excess of the quantity delivered during the preceding year. The quantity of Foreign received direct at the port of New-York, and withdrawn for consumption the past year was 7,497,958 gallons, and the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic was 9,164,787 gallons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 9,818,923 gallons; being an increase in the consumption of Foreign in 1857 of over 8½ ₱ cent., but a decrease in the whole deliveries of 6 66-100 ₱ cent.

Total Consumption of Molasses in the United States, in each of the last 8 years:

	Total Foreign. Gallons.	Total Foreign and Domestic—Gallons.
1857	23,266,404	28,508,784
1856	23 014,878	39,60.,878
1855	23,533,423	47,266,085
1854	24 437,019	56,493,019
1853	28,576,821	55,536,821
1852	29,417,511	48,257,511
1851	33,238,278	43,948,078
1850	24,806,949	37,019 249

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet at about previous figures. Sales have been made of 450 bbls., in lots, to arrive and here, at 42c.@43c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general inquiry is moderate, and prices present no remarkable alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at improved prices, sales having transpired of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15 for Mess, here; $14 50@$14 75 for Mess, for future delivery; $14 for thin Mess; and $11 75@$12 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and fair request, at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at former rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. common to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c., ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at about old prices. The transactions since our last consist of 220 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is brisk and buoyant, at $18@$24 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $27 extra do. do. at $28 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8¼c. for fair to prime, and 8¾c. for choice, ₱ lb.

In Baltimore another week's activity in Bacon and Bulk Meat has been reported. The sales include, of Bacon, 25 hhds. Shoulders, on the spot, at 8¾c.; 20 hhds. Shoulders and Sides, at 7¾c.; 12,000 lbs. loose Shoulders at 7¾c.; 100 hhds. Shoulders, deliverable in June, part at 7¾c.; 25,000 lbs. loose Sides at 8¾c.; 50 hhds. Sides, deliverable in June, at 6¾c.; 640 hhds Shoulders and Sides, in jobbing lots, at 7¾c.@7¾c. for the former, and 8c.@8¼c. for the latter; 1,000 pieces canvassed Hams at 11¾c.; and of Bulk Meats, 60,000 lbs. Shoulders, Sides and Hams, at 6c., 7¾c.@ 8¾c.; 15,000 lbs Shoulders at 6c.; 20 hhds. do., to arrive, at 5¾c.; 90 hhds. Shoulders and Sides at 6c.@ 7¾c.; 245 hhds. Sides at 7c.@7¾c.; 10boxes boneless Middles at 9¾c. ₱ lb.—the market closing firmer for Bacon and steadily for Bulk Meats. 1,000 bbls. Mess Pork, deliverable in April and May, sold at $14.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50 cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEED—809 bushels Clover Seed found buyers in Philadelphia during the week, at $4 80¼@$4 87½ for common, and $5 a $5 25 for good to prime ₱ bushel, closing with light receipts and a good inquiry.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate and prices are heavy. Sales here 430 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 4¾c.@6¾c., and Cuba at 4¼c.@5¾c., with 2,800 bags Siam, part at 6¾c., 4 months, and in Baltimore, 3,000 bags Pernambuco, for refining, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—New and Old Green, as well as New Oolong, Black, attracted considerable attention at essentially unchanged prices.

WOOL—Domestic Wool is rather more inquired for, including common to full blood Merino Fleece at 28c.@40c.; Saxony do. at 40c.@45c.; and No. 1 to extra pulled at 26c.@30c. ₱ lb. Holders are less eager to sell, having more confidence in the future. 25,000 lbs. California Wool have been sold during the week at 17c., 6 months' credit. No important movements have occurred in foreign. The stock of Fleece exceeds 700,000 lbs., and that of foreign comprises 10,000 to 12,000 bales. Pulled Wool is scarce, and for it holders are getting improved prices. 70,000 lbs. Fleece and Pulled Wool have been sold in Philadelphia during the week within a range of from 32c @ 45c. for common to full-blood Fleece, and 28c.@31c. for Pulled, ₱ lb. In Baltimore, Wool attracted more attention, but the actual sales were light, and prices were unaltered.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., chiefly at 21½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at about former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d @2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A bark from Galveston to London, Cotton Seed, &c.; one from Galveston to Liverpool, Cotton, &c.; a Norw. bark from Santa Cruz to London, Mahogany and Cedar, £3 10s.; a Brem. bark hence to London, 250 tons Fustic, 18s., and 400 do. Oil Cake, 20s.; a ship, 9,000 bbls. capacity, full cargo Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. for Resin and Turpentine, and Spirits Turpentine on private terms; another, 8,000 bbls.,) full cargo Flour, 2s. 3d.; a bark, 1,700 bbls., Rum to Constantinople, 5c.; one from Dubby to Rio, Lumber, $16; a brig, 225 tons, from Machias to Ponce, P. R., and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3, or if out only, Lumber, $9; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., to St. Ann's Bay, Jam., privilege of another port, $900; two schooners to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 35c @40c., and Molasses, $2 50@$3; a brig hence to Cienfuegos and back, 35c.@$2 50; one, 250 tons to Laguna la Grande and back, 36c.@$2 50; a schooner from Santa Cruz to New-York, Sugar, 38c., and Mahogany, $12 50; a schooner, 2,800 bbls., from Richmond to Rio and back to the United States, a bark to South Side Cuba and back, and a brig, 276 tons, to St. Pierre, Martinique, on private terms.

THE DEATH OF THE SEMINOLE CHIEF AT NEW-ORLEANS.—The *Delta* says: "The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of YAH-HAH TOXICA, a native of Florida, 28 years of age, who fell dead yesterday on Customhouse-street, near the Levee. The verdict of the Jury was: 'Congestion of the Lungs.' The deceased was a Seminole Chief—his name signifying 'Brave Chief'—and was one of the number of the Indian delegation, now in our city from Arkansas, who have been engaged by Government to entice the 'King of the Floridas' (Billy Bowlegs) from his native and much loved hunting grounds in the Everglades. The 'Brave Chief' was interred yesterday in the St. Louis Cemetery, followed to the grave by the living of histribe in the city."

THEODORE PARKER DISCHARGES HIS "MUSKET" AT THE SOLID MEN OF BOSTON.—Mr. THEODORE PARKER delivered a lecture at New-Bedford on Tuesday night, and among other things wise and witty he said: "The aristocratic families of Boston began from some bare-legged and bare-footed ancestors, and by-and-by will become bare-legged and bare-footed again." Mr. PARKER himself came into the world without a shirt to his back or a pocket to put a penny in; and in view of this historical fact, we do not see the utility of railing at others whose condition was no worse than his own.—*Boston Courier.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMILY; the man as coachman; the woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also a young woman to take charge of a small dairy, washer, ironer and assist in general housework. They must be Protestants and be well recommended. Apply at No. 120 Warren-st.

CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED—FOR the *American Farmers' Magazine*, an instructive, reliable and popular work for the farmer, the gardener, and the suburban resident; published at No. 7 Beekman-st. Price $2 a year. Liberal terms given. Inquire as above, room No. 17.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY.—A SMART, INtelligent boy, who is willing to make himself generally useful. He must be able to read and write. Apply after 9 o'clock at No. 149 Grand-st.

PROGRAMME OF CONCURRENCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A THEATRE IN THE CITY OF RIO JANEIRO:

1. The Theatre shall be constructed on a rectangular lot, 435 palms wide and 600 deep, situated between two rows of houses, facing on one side the "Praza da Acclamacao," (line A of the plan,) and on the other side a street parallel to said line. The Theatre will have its front on the Praza, its lateral sides on two streets, and on its rear a space extending to the next street.

2. The Theatre will have suitable dimensions for great performances, such as lyric operas, ballets, pantomimes and public festivals.

3. It must have the necessary accommodations for two complete companies of singers and dancers.

4. It must be constructed according to the modern system, and adapted to the climate of Rio Janeiro. Copies or servile imitations of other theatres are not admitted.

5. The machinery and apparatus must be of the most perfect system, and such that their management might require the least possible number of working men.

6. All the precautions against conflagration must be taken.

7. It must be lighted by gas, and have a purifier. All means must be adopted to purify the air of the hall, and to cool it especially in Summer.

8. The hall must have five lines of boxes. The diameter of the pit must not exceed 90 palms.

9. An imperial Box is to be formed in the further end of the hall for the gran d'says, and for the other days a box must be put up next to the proscenium for the Imperial Family; one and the other having a separate entrance, a reading saloon, a room for the service of tea and refreshments, and the necessary dependencies.

10. The Theatre will have easy communications, large entrances, sheltered from rain, large staircases, and different doors of egress, not only in front, but also on the sides.

11. The materials employed in the construction must be ash-colored granite, good unburnt stone, good brick, the best plastering mortar, the best timber, iron, stucco, and artificial marbles.

12. The plans, beside all the graphic demonstrations, need to be accompanied by notes or explanations which may illustrate what the design cannot fully specify.

13. The principal plans will be made in the proportion of one to a hundred, and expressed in palms. These dimensions must be applied to:

The draft of the basis of the edifice;

Those of the first and second lines of boxes;

The prospect of the front, that of the opposite side, and those of the lateral faces, which must be symmetrically equal;

The two longitudinal and transversal sections of the whole building, both traversing the vertical line of the centre of the hall.

The other designs must be abridged.

14. In the Department of State for the Affairs of the Empire the concurrents will receive the design of the lot on which the Theatre is to be built, and with it a copy of this programme, as well as the necessary instructions.

15. A space of nine months, to be counted fifteen days after the publication of this Programme, is allowed for the presentation of the plan, and at the expiration of this term the concurrence will be closed.

Two months more will be granted to the concurrents who reside out of the Empire, if within the first space of nine months they have sent to the Imperial Government, through the Brazilian Legation, their schedules and numbers.

16. The concurrents will send their works to the Department of the Empire, and this will forward them to the Commission appointed by the Government for their judgment. These works must be accompanied by a closed schedule, containing the sign or anagram with which the concurrents might have marked their plans, together with their names, country and address.

17. The works of the concurrents will be judged soon after the second space of the two months mentioned in Art. 15; and after the conclusion of the examination they will be exposed to the public in the Academy of Fine Arts for fifteen days.

18. The verbal process of the judgment has to explain the reasons of preference with all clearness, and will be published in the papers.

19. After the judgment the schedules belonging to the preferred concurrents will be opened, the others will remain closed to be sent back to their owners.

20. The author of the plans that might be adopted will receive the premium of twenty contos, in the currency of the country, (above $10,000.)

21. If the execution of the plans adopted is committed to the author of the same plans, (which entirely depends on the decision of the Government,) the author will receive, in addition to the premium mentioned in the preceding article, the reward of two per cent on the cost of the work, not including the cost or value of the lot.

22. Beside the premium of Art. 20 there will be two more premiums, one of eight contos, (above $4,000,) and another of four, (above $2 000,) for the two authors who, according to the classification made by the commission of judgment, immediately follow the author of the adopted plans.

23. The plans rewarded will not be returned.

MARQUIS DE OLINDA.

PALACE OF RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 12, 1857.

N. B.—1. The plan of the lot alluded to in Art. 1 is to be found at the Brazilian Legation in Washington, and at the Brazilian Consulate in New-York.

2. The space of nine months mentioned in the 15th article is to be counted from the 13th November last, date of the publication of this programme in Rio Janeiro.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
J. Madison Morton's two-act comic drama,
THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.
Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Count Torribio...Mr. Jefferson.
Elvira, Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
After which, Wilkie Collins' original two-act drama,
THE LIGHT-HOUSE.
Aaron Gurnock...Wheatleigh | Martin.....G. W. Stoddart
Jacob Dale.....Burnett | Samuel Furley.....Peters
The Shipwrecked Lady.....Miss Laura Keene
Phœbe Dale.....Miss Charlotte Thompson
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Mr. Jefferson in his great character of Diggory.
Balcony chairs and parquette, 50 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
first night of the National Inauguration Entree, entitled
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE UNION.
In this spectacle four men will ride eight horses.
DON JUAN,
for the first time.
Rivers.....as...The Cavalier | Dan Rice.....as...Scaramouch
LITTLE JIMMEY REYNOLDS
will appear as the Clown, and the
UNKNOWN
will impersonate the mischievious dexterity of the
BRAZILIAN APE.
The next DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION will be given on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.
VAN AMBURGH'S
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle
CINDERELLA,
With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858,
The entertainment commences with the Drama, entitled
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.
To be followed by a new local extravaganza, entitled
NOVELTY.
To conclude with the favorite Drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD; OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette.....25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
Previous to which the Comedy of
PAUL PRY.
To conclude with the Extravaganza of
THE KING OF CLUBS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan 25, 1858.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,
with the entire strength of the great Model Company.
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
The great one-horse SHAY, in which R. B. B. will introduce his wonderful Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Ascinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

FIREMAN'S BALL.
All drivers of coaches attending this Ball, are hereby notified that they will be required to set company down with their horses heading up Irving-place, and take up in reverse order.
A strict compliance with this regulation must be observed. By order. RICHARD W. ORPHEUS,
JOSEPH QUICK,
JAMES M. MILLER,
Hack Inspectors.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE world has never witnessed such a wholly UNPARALLELED SUCCESS in the whole history of drama, as that which has attended the production of the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, decidedly and without dispute, the ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY, not manufactured from reputation materials, presented to the public this season. THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War Path, Mrs. C. Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BEWARE THE TEMPTER, besides THE IRISH HAYMAKER. A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER M. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 34 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.—NOTICE.—In consequence of Mrs. KEMBLE'S continued indisposition, there will be no reading to-day. Due notice will be given of the resumption of the course. Tickets issued will remain good. Those who prefer may return them to Mr. CHARLES W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., and receive the money.

CONCERT.—A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN AT the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated to the Widows' Fund of the American Female Guardian Society. Tickets may be had at HALL'S Music Store, RANDOLPH'S Bookstore, and at the office, Home Chapel.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Stationary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY ASSOCIATION
WILL CELEBRATE
THE POET'S BIRTHDAY
at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 7½ P. M. Tickets $1 25, to be had of A. TURNBULL, No. 379 Broadway; T. MILLER, No. 106 6th-av.; J. GIBSON, No. 84 Bleecker-st.; DUNN BROS., No. 201 3d-av.; H. ORR, No. 31 John-st., or from any of the Committee.
J. GRAY, Sec. DAVID B. SCOTT, Pres.
DR. HISLOP, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. MILLER, }

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 32 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES. Subject—*The Unit, or Individual Influence.* Young men are cordially invited to be present.
EUGENE THOMPSON, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver the Third Lecture of the series at the Lecture-room, in the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Ideal of a Merchant.* Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained of E. J. BROWN & CO., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

LECTURES.—A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES are being delivered at Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place, east of Broadway. The fourth of the series on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, subject—*Aaron Burr.* Tickets 50 cents, admitting two persons, can be obtained at the Methodist Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d-st. east of 8th-av., or at the door. Proceeds for aged and infirm under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

LECTURE—BY REV. J. KENNEDY, D.D., IN THE Willet-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Home Thoughts for the Old and Young.* Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday Schools. Tickets 25 cents.

ASTOR HOUSE.—THE PATRONS OF THE ASTor House are respectfully requested to give notice of their intended visits during the approaching business season.
C. A. STETSON.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—FARMER—A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTant) desires a situation in the country to take charge of horses and make himself useful in the garden; understands farm work in general, and care of cattle, poultry, &c. Any gentleman requiring his services as a coachman will find him fully capable of managing his horses and carriages. Best of references, and can refer in this City to former employer. Apply at No. 129 Waverley-place, corner of 6th av.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN DEsires employment, either as porter in a store or farmer; understands all kinds of farm work; would like to make an engagement to drive team; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer in this City. Call on or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework, or chamberwork and waiting. A good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Also, by a girl 15 years of age, to do light housework or chamberwork. Refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION, by a respectable German Protestant woman; understands French and American cooking perfectly. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. Also, by a number of smart, clean, tidy girls, in various situations, at very moderate wages. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one is an English Protestant who is fully competent to undertake the entire management of cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can take care of children well. Both will go in the country and have the best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SISters, situations, in the City or country; they are fully competent to do the work of a private family in the City or country; one as regular chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing; the other as plain, neat cook, makes excellent bread, does up linens in style, wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 8; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,122 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF most excellent domestics of all nations and in any capacity. Employers in want of first-class servants, capable and trusty, whose references are undoubted, apply at the advertising agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, and select from the number now waiting.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 885 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable, steady, sober man, who understands his business in all its parts well, and has the best of references. Any family wanting a first-rate waiter can apply at No. 718 Broadway, at the apothecary's store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; cook meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, &c.; her daughter, a tidy girl

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds of 1867.
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Hudson River Railroad Convertible Bonds.
$13,000 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$1,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds
$4,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Line) 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$9,000 Galena and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
$6,000 Macon County (Illinois) 6 per cent. Bonds of 1870.
$7,000 Berlin Town (Wisconsin) 8 per cent. Bds of 1874.
$1,500 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Illinois State 6 per cent Bonds.
17 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co ..... $100 each
60 shares New-York and Erie Railroad ..... $1,000 each
4 shares Academy of Music ..... $100 each
10 share. Continental Bank ..... $25 each
50 shares Chatham Bank ..... $100 each
8 shares Nassau Bank ..... $25 each
75 shares People's Bank ..... $100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Bank ..... $50 each
150 shares Williamsburg City Bank ..... $25 each
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
30 shares New World Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
50 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co ..... $50 each
28 shares Equitable Ins. Co ..... $35 each
20 shares Niagara Fire Ins Co ..... $50 each
30 shares Home Fire Ins Co ..... $100 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co ..... $100 each
5 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins Co ..... $100 each
15 shares Bridgeport Fire Insurance Co., of Conn ..... $100 each
500 shares Southern Pacific Railroad. (Scrip) ..... $100 each
7 shares New York Ice ..... $25 each
200 shares Delaware Lack. and Western R. R. ..... $50 each
Next Regular sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand at private sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan 27, at 10 o'clock, at the Irving House, No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-st., by order of the mortgagee, the entire furniture, &c., contained in the above hotel, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suites, in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; rosewood gothic and easy chairs, rosewood etageres, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, marble tops; rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs rockers arm-chairs card tables, lounges, large pier glasses, oval mirrors wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, black walnut cottage bedsteads, palliasses, hair and spring mattresses husk and straw do., hair and feather pillows and bolsters, mahogany and black walnut inclosed washstands, marble tops; painted do., toilet crockery, oak settees, mahogany and black walnut bureaus, dressing bureaus, looking-glasses, clocks, counters, chandeliers, gas brackets, oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths &c. Also, a quantity of bed-ticking, towels, napkins, cutlery, crockery and glassware, bar dining-room and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Advances made on consignments. Store No. 6 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EIGHT VALUABLE LOTS ON FOURTH and Fifth avs., Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth sts., at Auction.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On north-west corner of Fourth av. and Twenty-ninth-st.—Five valuable lots, the corner lot being 40 by 75.
On Fifth-av.—Two lots, west side, 100 feet 5 inches south from 45th-st. Size 25 by 100 feet each.
On Twenty-fourth-st.—1st south side, 75 feet west from Lexington-av. Size 20 by 98.9. A valuable party wall on the west side belongs to this lot.
Eighty per cent. can remain on 4th and 5th avs.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JAN. 26, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., AT No. 76 West Warren, between Henry and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, handsome furniture in excellent order.
PARLORS—In mahogany and hair cloth, tapestry carpets, lace window curtains, mantel ornaments.
CHAMBERS—Mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, mattresses, washstands.
DINING-ROOM—Walnut extension table, chairs, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, matting, crockery, cutlery, with kitchen furniture.
N. B.—The house to let, in excellent order, with furnace, gas fixtures, baths &c. Possession immediately.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 229 Broadway.
DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, (To-morrow,) Jan 26, at 10½ A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible. To be appreciated, it must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars see Tuesday morning's papers

GEO. G. HADDOCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THE BROOKLYN FLINT-Glass Co. will sell on
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock, for cash.
Their entire stock of Brass and Tin Lamps, Chandeliers, Girandoles, &c.,
Comprising a choice variety arranged for burning Kerosene, Columbian, Rosin, Whale and Coal Oils.

H. T. REEDS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, AT NO. 116 West 15th st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City; mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 40 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS.

Books for the many and wise,
Books for the thoughtful and solemn,
Books that draw tears from your eyes,
Books—and a gift with each volume.

Books full of love and romance,
Books for young folks sentimental;
Books of humor that make your eyes dance,
Books—with all kinds of goods ornamental.

Books cheap as the cheapest in town,
Books witty and winsome and "canny,"
Books in purple, and scarlet, and brown,
Books with free gifts are proffered by RANNEY.

At the American Gift and Book House No. 293 Broadway, a handsome present is handed to the purchaser of every book sold. Catalogues free.
A. RANNEY, Agent.

AUTOGRAPHS, AUTOGRAPHS—NOW ready, NORTON'S Catalogue of 3,000 Autograph Letters, Documents, Maps, Coins, &c., relative to America, being the most complete collection ever offered for sale. This catalogue will be mailed to any address, on receipt of three postage stamps. CHARLES B. NORTON,
Agent for Libraries, New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $26 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at C. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, } School Officers
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT SCAVENGER—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 13th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given to keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.
JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75 000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS,
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-st., offer for sale $25,000 New York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 51 Wall-st, solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

$2,500.—A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO borrow $2,500, on bond and mortgage on unencumbered real property in the country, worth three times that sum. Time of payment, &c., to suit the person making the loan. Address BEEKMAN, *Times* Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED—FOUR Bonds of $250 each; those secured by second mortgage on the Academy of music. Apply to MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

WANTED—ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company's notes, past due. Apply to E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS AND SCRIP bought. GEORGE K. SISTARE, No. 61 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st, Jan. 14, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six and-a Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.
They have further decared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.
This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.
This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland.
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. R. Lawrence,	Elisha C. Denier,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos Galliard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas M Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. F. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depot, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent is payable, at the People's Bank, on the 1st day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to the 1st proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec 20, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 39 Broadway, (Gren Western Buildings,) New York.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—OFFICE NO 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—The coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company, due in 1862, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after Monday, the 15th day of February next.
J. B. SMITH, President.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New York Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

PEW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE middle aisle of Dr Philips' Church, 5th-av. Owner removed from the City. Apply at No. 14 Beekman-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHENANGO AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 106, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.
Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.
Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.
The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.
No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.
The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.
In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.
The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
SECTION CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
80 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 163 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 175 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	50 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIPPEN, Resident Engineer.

12,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,083 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $6; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
3 Gauge Blocks, $3; 2 Lamps, $2 50	5 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Mast and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $85; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	68 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 22 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Sieve, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $5 50	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
8 Types, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.
The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.
The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.
The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting thereof at Albany, Dec. 25, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH,
SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 26, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858 at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec 14, 1857.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.
MOSES M. STRONG, President,
S. GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary.
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company,

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of Russ Pavement in Broadway, will meet on THURSDAY, Jan 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, to hear further suggestions regarding the improvement to said pavement. All parties interested are requested to be present.

F. A. BOOLE,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR for Mount Vernon and other villages in the town of Eastchester, will be at Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan 25 and 26, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., to collect the taxes. The Collector of Westchester will be present at the same time and place
F. SEDER, Collector.

IRVING BANK, Jan 18, 1858.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENteen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st.,
New-York, Jan. 12 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
E. H. HOWELL, President.

MR. CHESTER DRIGGS HAVING MADE an assignment to me for the benefit of his creditors, all persons owing him are required to make payment to me at his late place of business, No. 681 Broadway, New-York, and will favor the undersigned by early payments. Dated Jan. 18, 1858. JOS. BRITTON, Assignee.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, Jan. 15, 1858.—An Election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depot, (6th-av., corner of 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS,

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood. The original and genuine article, purely vegetable, everywhere celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, as an alterative, mild aperient and renovating agent, it is unequaled; the happy results it produces arise from its containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the best Sarsaparilla.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU cures—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

ADVICE TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these aggressors are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair
Low-thoughted sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid obeek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING No. 193 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which confirmed habits have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste, smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of January to the 23d day of January, 1858: Men, 66; Women, 79; Boys, 148; Girls, 131: Total, 423*. Adults, 144; Children, 279; Males, 213; Females, 210; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2	Debility, Infant.	5	Malformation	1
Amputation of the Breast	1	Delirium Trem.	2	Malformation of Anus	1
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	3	Diarrhœa	6	Marasmus, Adult	1
Aneurism	1	Dropsy	5	Marasmus, Inft.	17
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in Chest	3	Measles	20
Asthma	2	Dropsy in Head	20	Old Age	4
Bleeding	1	Drowned	1	Palsy	3
Bleeding, Lungs	3	Dysentery	2	Parturition, Difficult	1
Brain, disease of	2	Enlargement of the Heart	2	Purulent Absorption	1
Bronchitis	32	Epilepsy	1	Premature Birth	2
Burned or scald.	1	Erysipelas	2	Retention of the Menses	1
Cancers	3	Fever, Congest've	1	Rheumatism	2
Catarrh	3	Fever, Nervous	1	Rupture of the Heart	1
Casualties	1	Fever, Puerperal	3	Rupture of the Womb	1
Cholera Infan'm.	1	Fever, Scarlet	26	Scrofula	4
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Fever, Typhoid	4	Small-pox	17
Cong. of Brain	6	Fever, Typhus	3	Spinal Disease, (Pott's)	1
Cong. of Lungs	2	Heart, Dis. of	4	Stillborn	34
Constipation of the Bowels	1	Hooping Cough	5	Suicide	1
Consumption	48	Inflam. Bowels	5	Teething	2
Convulsions, A.	1	Inflam. of Brain	12	Tumors	2
Convulsions, Infantile	29	Inflam. Kidneys	1	Unknown, (not stated)	2
Convulsions, Puerperal	1	Inflam. of Lungs	32	Unknown to the Jury	1
Croup	8	Inflam. Stomach	2	Vomiting	1
Cyanosis	3	Inflam. Throat	2		
Debility, Adult	2	Inflam. Tonsils	2		
		Killed or Murd'd by stabbing	1		
		Liver, disease of	1		
		Malaria	1		
		Total			423

* Decrease this week—2.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Jan. 23, 1858.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 22, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 15	141	85	226
Admitted to Jan. 22	20	11	31
Discharged, cured or relieved.	18	6	26
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	140	84	224

Males, 198; females, 26.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Errors in the Finance Department—Testimony of Comptroller Flagg.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Councilmen to investigate into the matter of alleged defalcations in the Department of Finance, met on Saturday. The Comptroller was present, and at the request of the Chairman testified as follows:

I am Comptroller of the City and County of New-York; I know that several errors in money matters exist in my office; I mean errors of all descriptions relating to accounts; no particular error occurs to me now; ours is not an office where money is deposited, but a collection office where money is placed till it is deposited in the Treasury of the City; our business simply relates to keeping accounts; I think some one has failed to perform those duties in my office that came under his charge; J. B. Smith has failed to act up to his trust; it is some time since I discovered this; I could not say exactly what time, but it was about the time of the failure of the Bowery Bank; it was the failure of the Bowery Bank that enaoled me to discover the fraud; notes were found deposited there for large amounts, and J. B. Smith was responsible for them; he used to adjust the accounts in our office; the person who adjusts the accounts could arrange matters so with the contractors for different works through the City that he might have part of the money that was once paid to them for any work paid over again; I suspect that this is the way the money passed from my office; several of the vouchers that were intrusted to the care of Smith are not on their proper files, nor can I discover where they are; I cannot state whether Smith might have made mistakes intentionally or not; I could not find the vouchers at the time I made my report; I did not apprehend anything wrong until the time the Bowery Bank failure occurred and the disclosures connected with it were made; we have not got far enough through to state the particular sum that might have been misapplied; there are no other persons in the office whom I suspect; Mr. Smith is not still there; I cannot say that I dismissed him; I found his memorandum in regard to these matters, and discovered that his notes were discounted for large amounts; after the failure of the Bowery Bank no one would indorse them; I knew nothing regarding his correctness yet to a certainty; I asked him something about the possession of the amounts specified in the memorandum, and he talked about his father building a cottage up at Yonkers, and some other business of his own, but said nothing to satisfy me; I then began to suspect; this was after the bank failure and its disclosures; I now desired that he would give me the keys of his desk and the safe that was in his charge, and he did so; he is not in my office now; I keep the keys that were taken from him myself; he has only been in the office once or twice since, and never stopped more than an hour at a time; he has never cleared up the matter to my satisfaction; I cannot find the vouchers anywhere; I have got an experienced person, with Mr. CADY, one of my clerks, to examine the books and papers, and discover if possible, how and where the discrepancy between the accounts exists; they will also see whether extra sums were paid out at the office, where money is brought in to payments; we hope to find something that may throw light on the mystery; we think we can elicit facts better by ourselves in the office than by getting a Committee to look over the books; it is difficult to say in what way the frauds might be perpetrated: I discovered in the Fifty-seventh-street contract where a fraud of $4,000 existed: the money was paid for the building of a wall, although no such wall was specified in the contract; the wall was built—it was well built—but the sum paid for it was the same amount over what was named in the contract for the entire work; the work did not include the wall; it is not true that the defalcations amount to $200,000, as rumored; I could not mention the exact sum; I could not be ready to give every particular connected with examination of the books, &c., before next Friday; I cannot tell whether the City would be at a loss by the defalcations, or whether it would fall upon individuals; I will try to have all the information necessary by next Friday; I will have what I can; they have not progressed far in the examination of the books and papers in my office yet, for we are busy now closing our accounts, in addition to other business; the mistake about the wall might have occurred innocently.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman adjourned the further investigation before the Committee till next Friday afternoon.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MAN FOUND DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK—SINGULAR CASE.—About 3 o'clock Saturday morning, the body of a man was found lying dead upon the sidewalk, at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street. As his face and clothes were covered with blood, and several pools of blood were on the sidewalk near where the body lay, it was supposed that he had been murdered. The Seventeenth Ward Police was immediately notified, and the body was taken to the Station-house. Dr. MOTT examined the body and found four wounds on the lips of the deceased, his tongue lacerated and the upper jaw fractured. Blood was traced from where the body lay to the corner of First-avenue and Second-street, in front of an iron railing. Upon looking at the railing blood was found upon one of the pickets, which might have produced just such wounds as those on the lips of the deceased. The Doctor gave it as his opinion that the man had fallen against the railing while intoxicated, and afterwards walked to where he was found, when he became suffocated from the blood flowing from his wounds.

Coroner CONNERY impannelled a Jury and commenced an investigation in the case, Saturday afternoon, at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. The following is the testimony:

John Ferguson; *M. D.*, testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body. He found the upper lip split in three places; the tongue was lacerated in several places, and an extensive fracture of the upper jaw in the direction of the symphisis. The stomach was healthy and free from blood. The lungs, heart and abdominal viscera were healthy. There were no marks on the body except those mentioned above which were the cause of death.

Peter Slabey testified as follows: I reside at No. 115 Delancey-street; I think the name of deceased is John Geo. Lang; think he has a wife in Germany, and that he formerly resided in Williamsburg; Lang used to go around with bread; I am not positive that this is him. The moustache, goatee and clothing are similar, but deceased does not appear to be so old; never saw Lang intoxicated.

George C. Heuer testified—I am attached to the Seventeenth Precinct Police; was called up from my bed and found deceased lying upon the sidewalk at the corner of First-avenue and Third-street, about three o'clock this morning; he was dead when I arrived; his handkerchief was in his hand covered with blood; I went around in Second-street, corner of First-avenue, and saw two pools of blood near a railing; this was near Mr. Hay's dwelling house; I made every inquiry, but could ascertain nothing about deceased.

Gardiner Ackerly sworn—I reside at No. 202 Avenue C; I think I know deceased to be a shoemaker, residing in Eleventh-street, between Avenues B and C; the man I refer to is a very quiet and steady man as far as I know.

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George Klingelhofer sworn—I keep a gunshop at No. 7 Clinton-street, near Houston; I recognize deceased as a German who called at my place on Friday afternoon about four o'clock and purchased a pistol, caps and powder; deceased told me that he was going to Buffalo, this (Saturday) morning, to see his wife; he also said he had a father residing either in Fifth or Sixth-street; he paid me $1 for the pistol and eight cents for the ammunition; he then had some $9 or $10 to change; he had a bundle with him, and said a particular friend was going to accompany him to the country.

When the inquest was adjourned. The body had not been positively identified. Capt. Hart caused inquiries to be made by his officers to ascertain which of the witnesses, if any of them, were right in their identification of the body. After diligent inquiry the name of the deceased was ascertained to be Louis Rust; he had worked at cigar making in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue. Several months ago he married a young woman who had been living with her parents in Eighteenth-street, near First-avenue. She had been married before, and had since resided with her father at No. 125 Third-street. He has a boy about 13 years of age, who lives with his mother. The inquest will be resumed this morning.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—JOHN MCLINDEN, an elderly man, residing at the corner of Sixty-third-street and Eighth avenue, died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by being run through with a pitchfork in the hands, it is alleged, of WM. QUINN. Coroner GAMBLE took the *ante mortem* examination of MCLINDEN on Saturday. He stated that on the 1st of January he was passing by QUINN's house, when the latter came out and after some angry words struck him with a pitchfork on the side and on his forehead. CORNELIUS QUINN, a son of WM. QUINN, is charged, assaulted him at the same time with stones and brickbats. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. QUINN and his son have been arrested to await the result of the inquest. They both deny the charge preferred against them.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILLS on the body of an unknown man about 40 years of age who was found floating in the water at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height, and had on a black frock coat, black pants, a cloth vest, and boots that were nearly new. Seven dollars in gold and some silver was found in his pockets. There being no marks of violence on the body, a verdict was rendered of "death by drowning."

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Coroner HILLS held an inquest yesterday at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fortieth-street on the body of PATRICK MANIX, a child three years of age, who died from burns received by his clothes taking fire from the stove. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

HEAVY FORGERY.—A man giving his name as Charles Freeman was committed to Prison on Saturday by the Recorder, charged with passing a $1,000 bill on the Lancaster Bank, Mass., to a Mr. Daney, he signatures of the President and Cashier being forged. The accused claims that the bill was received by him for its full amount, and that he paid it away supposing it to be good.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A mirthful entertainment to-night at PURDY'S National Theatre. Mr. CHANFRAU is to appear in an entire new extravaganza, entitled "Novelty," which comprises tragedy, comedy, melo-drama, farce, pantomime, circus, equestrianism and zoological specimens. A huge mock elephant and several other animals will be introduced. The favorite drama of "Mose in California" will also be presented, in which Mr. CHANFRAU, Mr. G. L. Fox, and all the company will appear; and the performance will conclude with the drama of "Jonathan Bradford," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE PIONEER PATRIOT.—They repeat this beautiful and extraordinarily successful American drama at Barnum's Museum this evening. "The Pioneer Patriot, or The Maid of the War-Path," elicits unusual praise from every mouth. It is thrilling, exciting, amusing and pathetic. It has no equal. Two diverting pieces this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness, and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BROWN'S Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, when given to young children are dissolved in water, forming a Cough Syrup, which has a soothing effect, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Brooklyn City Tract Society.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the First Reformed Dutch Church last evening. After the usual opening exercises, the annual report and the Treasurer's report were read. From the former we take the following statistics:

Missionaries employed	5
Visitors	436
Tracts distributed in public institutions	33,945
Tracts distributed among seamen	24,338
Tracts distributed in the city	251,451
Childs' Paper	24,000
Total distribution	333,691
Bibles given to the destitute	581
Testaments	878
Children gathered into Sabbath Schools	689
Children gathered into Public Schools	47
Temperance pledges obtained	399
Persons induced to attend Church	452
Prayer meetings held	826
Family visits by Missionaries	9,616
Backsliders restored	49
Hopeful conversions	74
United with Churches	41

By the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts for the year were $4,450 90
Expenditures 5,018 95

Excess of expenditures $868 05
Due American Tract Society 966 79

Total indebtedness $1,834 84

Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. STORRS, BETHUNE, and others, after which a collection was taken up, when $688 84 was placed on the plates. Dr. STORRS said there was a balance of $1,150 owing by the Society, and he hoped that the whole would be subscribed. One gentleman had promised $250, if there was enough contributed to make up the total indebtedness with that sum. A gentleman added $250; this called a response from two others at $100 each. The next announced was $50, and the balance, $500, was contributed by six gentlemen. Thus, in less than twenty minutes nearly $1850 was contributed.

Brooklyn Bible Society Expenses—Interesting Meeting.

An exceedingly interesting and very important meeting of the managers of this Society was held in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Clinton-street, Saturday evening last. Mr. D. AYRES, President, occupied the chair. Owing to the fact that an important question was under consideration at the adjournment of the previous meeting, one week before, there was a much larger attendance of managers than is usual at such meetings. After the opening exercises, this motion, which was—to reappoint Rev. WARREN ROCKWELL for another year, at a salary of $600, as a general agent of the Society to distribute Bibles to the needy throughout the City, was renewed.

Mr. ARTHUR W. BENSON opposed the motion, and succinctly gave his reasons therefor in figures and facts which evidently took the majority of those present by surprise. He said that during the year 1857, the money value of Bibles distributed was $765 65. An expense of $1,328 90 had been incurred, while the total receipts of the Society were only $1,823 31; or, in other words, it cost about 72 per cent. of the income to keep the machinery of the Society in motion. That the experiment of an agent had been tried two years, and each year the Society had run in debt and contributed nothing to the parent Society in New-York.

Rev. Mr. CLARK favored the motion, because he did not think that it was sufficient to circulate the Bible, the agent had something else to do, which could not be done thoroughly by any other agency. He must call upon those in darkness, and open to them the great truths of the Bible. Devoting all his efforts to the matter, he must call at the same place a second and third time if necessary. His duties were something more than merely to circulate the book—he was a missionary. Dollars, he thought, should not be considered in connection with the saving of souls.

A gentleman related his knowledge of societies, where the expenses were large. Some years ago an Emigrant Aid Society was started in New-York. The receipts for the only year it was in existence were $6,000, and the expenses nearly equalled the receipts. A Magdalen Society was also started. It lived but a short time. The receipts were $3,500, and the expenses were 80 per cent. of the receipts. He knew of societies whose expenses did not exceed 4 per cent. on their receipts; these societies were flourishing. He argued from this that the public would not sustain societies that worked such expensive machinery.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was opposed to the reappointment. The exhibit had a bad look. He would not dare to present the claims of the Society to his people—some of them would ask him questions which he could not answer satisfactorily. Instance touching the item, "$400 rent of Depository." He did not understand why it cost so much for a place to keep so few books in. The Society had been obtaining money under false pretences—not maliciously, but they had gradually fallen into that way. Money had been contributed for the distribution of the Bible, and it should not have been used for missionary purposes. The agent was in fact a missionary. If they proposed to do the work of a City Missionary Society let it be so understood. He believed that there could be found members in every Church who would distribute the Bibles and do the work faithfully, without a salary.

Rev. Dr. KENNEDY and others expressed similar views.

Rev. Dr. STORRS was opposed to the agency plan; it had been tried and did not work as well as was expected. The Society at first distributed the Bibles by visitors in each Ward; then by districting the city; and for the last two years by an agency. He thought the Society was going out of its track, at the same time he felt that if an agent was not appointed the Society would die out. This he should much regret, but they could not go on, as before, with such an exhibit as had been presented.

The motion was under consideration until past 10 o'clock, and with unabated interest. One gentleman stated that out of the 50 or more Churches in Brooklyn, only 12 contributed to this cause last year. The city, since 1852, had increased some sixty or seventy thousand in population. In that year the receipts were $1,668 56, and expenses only $132, and a respectable amount was paid into the parent Society. In 1857 the receipts were $1,823 31, and expenses $1,371 11, and the Society were in debt to the parent Society. He considered that proper [illegible] had not been made; that it was their duty not only to supply the wants of this community, but to contribute something towards sending the Bible to other lands.

One gentleman who favored the motion stated in support of his position that in some of the city Churches a single convert cost eight or ten thousand dollars. Another on the same side figured it out that the whole yearly contribution averaged only 17 cents each to 12,000 members.

All the speakers that opposed the motion urged the necessity of a reduction of expenses during these hard times. It was stated that the regular collections thus far the present year in some of the Churches had fallen short of those of last year thirty per cent.

The motion was finally put and lost—yeas 9, nays 30. This action reduces by $1,200 the annual expenses of the Society. The City Tract Society has six missionaries employed, and it is proposed to make some arrangement with them to do the work of the Bible Society, or else call for voluntary agents in the several churches to distribute Bibles. A Committee of three was appointed to report some practical plan at the next meeting, to be held two weeks hence.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Society, in the change made, were not influenced at all by any want of confidence in the ability and capacity of Mr. ROCKWELL. To the contrary, there was a unanimous expression of confidence in him. During the two years he has been in the exploy of the Society he has visited some 25,000 families.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council held a meeting last evening, to consider complaints made against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were a large number of citizens present, who seemed to be much aggrieved at the course of the Railroad Company. The complaints against one route only were considered—that leading to Greenwood Cemetery. The Company originally agreed to run the cars to their stables, then at Thirty-sixth-street. When these had been destroyed by fire, the Company erected stables half a mile nearer the ferry, and said that by running to that point they comply with their charter. The arrangement is very inconvenient for the residents of the Eighth Ward beyond Twenty-sixth-street. The Committee will meet again this week.

MORE RAILROADS IN BROOKLYN.—A bill is now before the Legislature to lay rail tracks and run horse-cars on Broadway (late Division-avenue) and several other avenues and streets in the Eastern part of the City, where they are much needed. Responsible parties have petitioned the Common Council for permission to run horse-cars on Atlantic-street. A line through Flatbush-avenue would be a great accommodation.

☞ The Brooklyn City Tract Society have it in contemplation to change their name to that of "The Brooklyn City Missionary Society," deeming it more expressive of the real purpose of their organization. They have now six missionaries employed.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Dr. CLEVELAND, Health Officer, reports that during the week ending 23d inst., there were 90 deaths. Males, 50; Females, 40. Men, 19; boys, 31; women, 15; girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 12; Stillborn, 10; Convulsions, Marasmus and Disease of the Brain, 6 each; Casualty and Congestion of the Lungs, 5 each; Inflammation of the Lungs, 4; Premature Birth and Scarlet Fever, 3 each: Typhus Fever, Malformation, Abscess, Debility and Croup, 2 each; Cancer, Bilious Fever, Puerperal Fever, Small-Pox, Inflammation of the Liver, Congestion of the Stomach, Intestinal Strangulation, Inflammation of the Throat, Disease of the Heart, Intemperance, Paralysis, Killed, Hemorrhage, Apoplexy, Dirrahœa, Dropsy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, 1 each.

AGES.—One year and under, 29; from 1 to 2 years, 9, from 2 to 5 years, 8; from 5 to 8 years, 6; from 10 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 6; from 30 to 40 years, 11; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 6; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 73; Ireland, 10; Germany, 3; England, 2; Prussia, 1; Portugal, 1.

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeant SMITH and Officer L. BROKAW, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, had their attention called to house No. 221 Fulton-street, corner of Clinton, by a cry from the inmates, that burglars were about the premises. Officer BROKAW went to the rear of the building, and there discovered a man hanging by the trellis work, near the third story window. He secured the intruder without difficulty. At the Station-house the prisoner gave his name as JOHN MAGEE, and another man who gave his name as PATRICK M. O'SHAY, and came into the Station house, as he said, to see what was going on, was identified by Mr. D. C. TELFORD, who occupies the house, as a person who was concerned with MASON in the attempt to break in. Both were committed for examination.

SUICIDE.—Mr. JOHN W. THACKERY, carpenter, of No. 85 Orange-street, Brooklyn, died on Saturday afternoon from the effect of poison taken on Friday. Mr. T. has been out of work for some time, and on several occasions threatened to take his own life. On Friday evening he took a potion of arsenic, but not dying as soon as he expected, procured a dose of laudanum and took it the same night, causing his death as above stated. The deceased was 45 years old and leaves a wife and one child.

☞ The Democrats in Brooklyn held their primary meetings on Friday evening last, to elect members of the Ward and City Committees.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 23.

$1,000	Ohio 5s, '65	95	150	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	s10 79⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	88	50	do	s10 79⅞
2,000	do	88⅛	50	do	s3 79¾
10,000	do	88⅛	100	do	b30 79½
53,000	Missouri State 6s	84⅛	50	do	s15 79¼
5,000	do	b30 84⅝	150	do	b60 79½
500	Louisiana St. 6s.	87½	250	do	c 79½
2,600	Illinois Int. '47...	93	250	do	79¾
19,000	N. Y. St 5⅗s, '60.	101	450	Erie Railroad	21
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	92½	350	do	20⅞
1,000	Ill. & M. C. Reg. bs.	92	200	do	s3 20⅞
6,000	E.R.R.Sdm.bs.	83⅜	150	do	s10 20⅞
70			50	do	b30 21
5,000	do	b60 70⅜	200	Harlem Railroad	57⅛
3,000	H. R.R.R. Cs. bs.	50	10	Harlem R. R. pref.	13
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d m.	64	300	Reading Railroad	56⅛
2,000	M. So. S. Fd. bs.	63½	100	do	b6 56⅜
5,000	Ill. C. R R. bs	s60 90	370	do	56⅝
10,000	do	s60 90⅜	50	do	56¾
50	Ill. C. July rights	102	100	do	s30 56¾
20,000	M. C. R.R. 8 per ct. 1st Mt. S. F. C. Bs.	91⅜	30	Mich. Cen. R. R.	55⅞
4,000	T. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	40	30	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20⅜
11,000	L. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	44½	125	do	20¾
3,000	do	s10 44½	7	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s	35
5,000	do	s10 45	10	do	34⅜
5,000	do	s30 44	5	Panama R.	89½
1,000	B. & Mt. L. 7s Bs.	90	5	do	89¾
6	Bank of America	106½	100	Ill. Cen. R.R.	94
50	Phenix Bank	105	150	do	s3 94½
47	National Bank	105	50	do	b30 95
6	B'k State N. Y.	99	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60 73
64	Bank Commerce	100	10	do	72½
10	do	100¾	50	do	73
25	Amer. Ex. Bank	101	100	do	c 73¼
21	do	101¼	50	do	b60 74
75	Metropolitan Bank.	103¼	325	Clev. & Toledo R.	41⅜
50	Union Bank	111	400	do	b60 41⅝
10	Ocean Bank	83	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	69
50	Canton Company	20⅞	50	do	69⅛
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	110⅜	75	do	s3 69
100	do	b60 111	20	do	69¼
5	do	111	50	do	b30 69⅜
300	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 71	50	do	b10 69
120	do	70⅜	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	b15 29
75	Cumb. Coal Co.	15⅜	10	do	29
636	do	15⅜	40	do	28⅝
125	do	15⅝	475	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12⅜
200	do	b60 15⅝	50	do	s10 12⅜
110	Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	67	350	do	12⅜
20	do	b30 67⅜	150	do	b10 12⅜
50	do	s60 66	300	do	s30 12⅜
162	Hudson R. R.	18	250	do	b3 12⅜
200	do	b60 18⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	United St. 6s, '67	113⅜	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	110⅜
19,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	89	50	N. Y. Cent. R.R.	s10 79⅛
4,000	Mo. St. 6s	84⅝	200	Erie R. R	20⅝
500	Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	90¾	155	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	29
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 3d m.	51	200	Harlem Railroad	57⅛
1,000	Buff. & St. L. 1st m.	90	100	do	b60 6
12,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg. S F. C. B.	92	100	do	57⅛
3,000	Goshen B'h Bds..	85	500	Reading R. R.	b60 56⅜
4,000	do	66	20	Mich. S. & N. In. R.R.	23
5,000	L. C. & M. L. G. b. s10	45⅜	300	Illinois Cent. R.R.	94
2,000	Mich. So. S'g F. bs.	63⅜	5	do	94⅛
5	Bank of Commerce.	100	10	Clev. & Tol. RR.	41⅜
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 15⅛	100	La Ce. & Mil. R.	12⅜
150	do	15⅜	295	do	12
100	do	s60 15	200	do	s30 11⅞
			100	do	11⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 25—A. M.

The *Europa* from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 9, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The Money accounts are important. The Bank of England rate of discount is down to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum on a further heavy addition to the stock of bullion, and the Funds up to 95 ℔ cent. for currency; 95½ for the account. The French Funds are up to 70 15@70 45 for the three ℔ cent. rente. The Berlin and Brussels bank discounts have been further reduced. American Stocks are partaking more largely of the general buoyancy on the London Exchange, and prices are higher on an increasing business. The new loan of the Michigan Central is up to 90 ℔ cent. sterling money, equal to 98@par here. The shares of the Illinois Central were active, and the dealings during the week varied from 93 up to 98, closing 95@96 ℔ cent. sterling; the Bonds of the Company 84 ℔ cent. Business in New-York Central 6 ℔ cents at 85 ℔ cent.; the sevens held for 94 ℔ cent. Erie's of 1883 at 70 ℔ cent., and the shares advanced to 18 @20 ℔ cent; business on Friday, Jan. 8, at 19 ℔ cent. Messrs. BARING write:

AMERICAN STOCKS are scarce, except those of Virginia, which are offered both in 6 ℔ cent. and 5 ℔ cent. Sterling at 81, ex dividend. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling, 96; of Maryland Sterling at 90; and of Pennsylvania at 72, ex dividend. Of Bonds there are sellers at 82, dividend on; of Tennessee 6s at 80, and of United States 6s at 104. Boston City 4½s offered at 90. There has been a good business this week in the leading Railroad Bonds. Buyers of Pennsylvania Central 1st mortgage at 83; of 2d mortgage Sterling at 84; of New-York Central at 65; of Michigan Central, 88; of Illinois Central Bonds, 1st mortgage, 83; Shares, £5 discount; Canada 6s, 110; Nova Scotia, 101; New-Brunswick, 101; Grand Trunk Shares, 52@54.

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, London Broker in American Stocks, writes:

Since our advices of the 1st instant we have to note a steady accumulation of specie at the Bank of England, and a large liquidation of mercantile engagements, the effect of which has been to cause a very important increase of capital available for discount. As commercial affairs remain still in a state of comparative suspension, this capital seeks safe channels for employment, at continually decreasing rates of interest. The Bank rate is fixed at 6 ℔ cent., with every prospect of a speedy reduction. Speculation has eagerly availed itself of this change in the money market, and the demand for all kinds of securities has been great. There has been an active market for American Securities in London during the past week. Illinois Central Shares have been freely dealt in from 7 to 2 dis., closing at 5 to 4 dis. Construction and Freeland Bonds are in more demand, at higher rates. The new loan makes favorable progress, and will no doubt be all subscribed. New-York Central Shares and Bonds are firmer, at an advance. Michigan Central Bonds have advanced to 90. Pennsylvania Central Bonds have been much wanted, and close firm. Erie Bonds continue firm. Consols close at 94⅞ to 95 for Money, and 95⅛ to 95¼ for Account, Feb. 4.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 6, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,190,661	Dec... £252,932
Other Deposits	14,845,877	Dec... 227,094
Rest	3,606,005	Inc... 47,297
Government securities	7,765,309	Inc... 223,818
Other Securities	25,661,006	Dec... 1,638,749
Notes unemployed	7,088,920	Inc... 1,023,935

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,499,005, being an increase of £183,435, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,643,193, showing an increase of £1,188,232, or $5,940,000, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 1st inst.:

	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat.. 2	shut	shut	shut	94	94¾	94¾
Mon.. 4	shut	shut	shut	94½	94⅝	94⅝
Tues. 5	shut	shut	shut	94⅝	94⅞	94⅞
Wed. 6	shut	shut	shut	94⅝	94⅞	94⅞
Thur. 7	94¾	95⅛	94⅞	94⅜	95⅛	95⅛
Fri... 8	94⅞	95⅛	95⅛	94⅜	95¼	95⅛

The settlement of the January account among the London brokers involved as much as 5 ℔ cent. difference in the range of dealings through the previous month. The steamer *Europa*, it will be remembered, carried out $2,337,000 in Gold, nearly the whole of which went into the Bank of England. Three vessels were about due from Australia, having on board $3,410,000 in Gold. These heavy remittances to England, and the relatively cheap rates of discount, which were already below 6 ℔ cent. in the open market—paper being quoted at 5@5¼ ℔ cent.—had not only stimulated the funds of every description, but had induced the general belief of an early reduction to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ annum for money at the Bank.

The London and Liverpool Markets for Produce had generally improved. Cotton is quoted a farthing higher rom Liverpool, though the extreme fraction was hardly supported at the close of the week. Wheat, in the same market, was in fair request, but Flour and Indian Corn in limited sale, and previous rates barely obtained. In London, Wheat advanced 1s.@2s. the quarter on the prime description, and Sugars 2s. @3s. the hundred weight. Provisions were in good demand after the new year, but the activity, according to the circulars, subsided by the close of the week.

The Foreign Trade at this port the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $1,340,960, as against $3,545,462 the same week in January, 1857. The total Export clearance of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, $1,254,742, against $1,145,194 same week last year. The Export of Specie, a single shipment by the *Africa* on Wednesday, $1,244,348, against $781,295 the corresponding week last season. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday stood $3,073,840, against $2,934,063 at the close of the previous week. The Specie exchanges with the interior continue to rule in favor of the City, so that, notwithstanding the shipment noted above for Europe, the Bank average to be made up this afternoon is not likely to vary materially from the average of last Monday, which stood $30,211,266 In addition to their large line of Specie, some of the Banks are holding a proportion of the new Treasury Notes of the United States, the particulars of which will be stated hereafter every Tuesday morning, as nearly as the sums held by each bank are made known, in a supplementary letter, in the TIMES, at the foot of the official bank returns. The Shoe and Leather Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain, took $100,000 in these Notes from the Government on Saturday, and the Bank of the Republic $100,000 earlier in the week. The Bank of America and American Exchange, we understand, had about the same amount, taken from their correspondents in the interior.

From the annual Custom-House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, which we published as for the Calendar year 1857, some days since, it will be found that for the six months of the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, to the 31st December, ult., the importation of foreign merchandise into New-York (exclusive of Specie)

Amounted to	$102,153,000
Add three weeks in Jan. '58	5,085,644
Total since July 1	$107,238,644
To same date last Treasury year	114,679,811
Decreased Importation this year	$7,441,167

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year, ending Dec. 31, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, but excluding Specie, amounted to $34,703,000
Add three weeks in January 2,445,744

Total since July 1 to date	$37,148,744
Against same time last Treasury year	47,754,197
Decreased Export Produce this year	$10,605,453

The same tables show that for the six months of the current Treasury year to Dec. 31, the Export of Specie from New-York to Foreign States amounted to $21,961,000
Add three weeks in January 4,688,522